

SOUTH AMERICA  
MAY GET 1,000,000  
RUSSIAN EXILES

Securing of Homes and  
Work for Refugees Is Ob-  
jective of League Mission

FARM WORKERS  
IN THE MAJORITY

Countries With Vast Ter-  
ritories to Cultivate, Brazil and  
Argentina, Said to Be Best

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LISBON (via mail to London) Jan.  
26.—New homes and employment in  
South America for 1,000,000 "White"  
Russian refugees is the objective of  
the League of Nations, now here  
en route to that country. Mr. Childs,  
who is an Englishman, represented  
the League at Constantinople, col-  
laborating with Dr. Fridtjof Nansen,  
explorer and humanitarian, in the re-  
lief of destitute homeless Christians.

"My mission to South America," ex-  
plained Mr. Childs to a representative  
of The Christian Science Monitor,  
"aims at taking up the threads of  
conversations initiated by the French  
sociologist, Albert Thomas, as to the  
placing of 1,500,000 of these refugees  
who are now in Europe. The situa-  
tion constitutes a serious economic  
and industrial problem. France has  
received over 400,000 of these exiles,  
but it is still necessary to find work  
and homes for the remainder."

Haven for Refugees  
Mr. Childs said: "The majority of  
the emigrants are Russians, but the  
exiles include many Bulgarians,  
Hungarians, and Greeks. The exodus  
from Russia followed the defeat and  
routing of the so-called "white  
armies" of Denikin, Wrangel, and  
Kolchak, the cause of refugees falling  
upon neighboring nations. Then the  
Nansen mission came to the rescue  
under the aegis of the Red Cross, and  
food and housing were given the mul-  
titudes. Later the League of Nations  
sought to distribute the exiles  
throughout western Europe, but it was  
recognized as a poor solution of the  
problem to take people from one  
point to another inland, exhausted  
by war."

"The International Labor Depart-  
ment thereupon decided to try to find  
a haven and work for the refugees  
in South America on the vast areas  
of uncultivated land. Mr. Thomas,  
yesterday, looked for steps to be  
taken to distribute the exiles  
to try to make good the seed then  
sown to bring forth fruit. I have  
great hopes for success in my efforts.  
The South Americans are generous  
humanitarians."

Mission Not Political  
"My mission is not political, but  
social. I am concerned to place the  
cause of the homeless. I know  
there are difficulties, but I count  
upon the traditional hospitality of  
the South Americans. The refugees  
will not interfere with other emi-  
gration currents; they will have a  
stability and permanency that ordi-  
nary aliens cannot have, and this  
fact will bring advantages of eco-  
nomic order to the countries that  
receive them. Countries possessing  
vast territories are naturally prefer-  
able for the purpose, especially  
Brazil, the Argentine and others  
where there is land to cultivate.  
"The majority of the refugees are  
agricultural workers, but there are  
also a large number of common la-  
borers and artisans and a plentiful  
sprinkling of professors, lawyers,  
state officials and officers."

The mission to South America,  
Mr. Childs said, may last two years.  
He intends concentrating the ser-  
vices of the International Labor De-  
partment in the Argentine, Chile,  
Uruguay and Paraguay, and to re-  
side most of the time in Buenos  
Aires. Senhor Sousa, Brazilian mem-  
ber of the mission, will have his  
headquarters in Rio de Janeiro. Mr.  
Childs recalled that it took nearly  
three years to remove from Constani-  
tinople 30,000 refugees and cost  
\$100,000.

VEST-POCKET RADIO  
CRYSTAL OF FUTURE

Nikola Tesla Predicts Visual-  
ization of Events

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Appli-  
cation of radio principles will en-  
able people, by carrying a small in-  
strument in their pockets, to see  
distant events like the sorcerers of  
the magic crystal of fairy tales and  
legends, Nikola Tesla, electrical in-  
ventor, predicts. Mr. Tesla, who on  
several occasions has tried to com-  
municate with the planet Mars,  
makes his predictions in an inter-  
view published in the current issue  
of Collier's Weekly.

"We shall be able to witness the  
inauguration of a President, the  
playing of a World's Series game, the  
hove of an earthquake or a battle  
just as though we were present,"  
Mr. Tesla said.

"Perhaps the most valuable appli-  
cation of wireless energy will be the  
propulsion of flying machines sub-  
ject to radio control. International  
boundaries will be largely oblit-  
erated and a great step will be made  
toward unification and harmonious  
existence of the nations."

HAWES APPOINTMENT  
SANCTION WITHHELD  
The Massachusetts Civil Service  
Commission today refused to confirm  
the appointment of John T. Hawes  
as fire commissioner of the city of  
Boston. As is the custom, no ex-  
planation of the action of the com-  
mission was given out. The commis-  
sion, however, approved Charles P.  
Morton as park commissioner.

Railway Labor Bill  
Alteration Opposed

By the Associated Press  
Cleveland, O., Jan. 26

OPPOSITION to amendment of  
the proposed railway labor  
bill and the employers' liability  
act was voted unanimously here  
by representatives of 20 railway  
and marine organizations. It also  
was decided to refer to the mem-  
bership of the organizations the  
proposed federal workmen's com-  
pensation act.

Unless the Watson-Parker bill,  
which provides for the abolition of  
the Railway Labor Board and the  
appointment by the President of a  
mediation board, is passed by  
Congress as submitted, the railway  
labor organizations will contest it.  
D. B. Robertson, chairman of the  
Association of Chief Executives of  
Railroad Labor Organizations, an-  
nounces.

CODE OF LAWS  
FOR AVIATION  
ERA ADVISED

Department of Commerce  
Board and Engineering  
Council File Report

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—An era of  
air transportation equaling those of  
the automotive industry and the  
radio will be developed as soon as  
the Federal Government gives ade-  
quate support in the way of air  
facilities, J. Walter Drake, Assistant  
Secretary of Commerce, asserted in  
making public the complete and final  
report of the joint committee of the  
Department of Commerce and the  
American Engineering Council, and  
this can be accomplished without  
subsidy.

The advent of aircraft, one of the  
outstanding mechanical heritages of  
the war, introduces a new and sig-  
nificant factor in commercial rela-  
tions. Mr. Drake points out. It was  
in recognition of the opportunities  
which this presented that the joint  
committee was formed to make a  
comprehensive survey of the eco-  
nomic aspects of world aviation and  
to recommend measures necessary to  
encourage development of aviation  
in the United States.

Main Problems  
The committee finds promotion of  
civil aviation in the United States  
retarded by four fundamental dif-  
ficulties:

1. Lack of definite legal status and  
government control.
2. Lack of an established govern-  
ment policy to encourage the civil  
and industrial uses of aircraft.
3. Lack of commercial aircraft  
and equipment best adapted to be  
profitable to commercial develop-  
ment.
4. Consequent lack of public and  
business confidence and support.

To remove these handicaps the  
committee again urges that Con-  
gress enact a civil aeronautics law,  
providing for the establishment of a  
bureau of civil aeronautics in the  
Department of Commerce to license  
pilots and inspect and register air-  
craft; develop, establish or take over  
and maintain air routes and air na-  
vigation facilities; administer inter-  
national air navigation regulations  
as they affect the United States; en-  
courage and promote civil air trans-  
port and the aircraft industry and  
trade.

Free Right of Way  
It is urged that the law recognize  
the public right of free air naviga-  
tion; define the liability of common  
carriers engaged in air transporta-  
tion in interstate and foreign com-  
merce; reconcile the rules of water  
navigation with air navigation and  
correlate the laws relating to cus-  
toms, public health, imports and ex-  
ports, and other statutes of general  
scope with the civil aeronautics act  
to recognize carriage of goods and  
passengers by air.

It is also recommended that the  
states enact statutes authorizing mu-  
nicipalities to acquire and maintain  
with public funds and to lease land-  
ing fields; that the President submit  
to the Senate and that the Senate  
ratify with suitable reservations, the  
International Air Navigation Con-  
vention, which has been signed by rep-  
resentatives of the United States and  
has been ratified by most of the im-  
portant countries.

Six recommendations deal with  
government policy regarding civil  
and industrial uses of aircraft.  
Purchase of special types of civil  
aircraft and equipment by non-mil-  
itary agencies, constructed by pri-  
vate industry under the joint direc-  
tion of the executive heads of all the  
departments concerned, is one of six  
recommendations in the section of  
the report covering commercial air-  
craft and equipment.

BROOKHART RECOUNT  
BEFORE COMMITTEE

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A meet-  
ing of the Senate Elections and  
Privileges Committee has just been  
held to consider the report of its  
subcommittee on its findings in the  
election contest between Smith W.  
Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa,  
and Daniel P. Steck.

According to the recount figures  
made public by the Senate com-  
mittee several weeks ago, Mr. Steck,  
Democratic candidate, had a ma-  
jority of the ballots cast. Mr. Brook-  
hart averred that the ballots had  
been tampered with since the origi-  
nal count upon which he was cer-  
tified as the Senator-elect. What-  
ever the decision of the committee,  
a sharp contest on the floor of the  
Senate is expected.

Engineering and Power Show  
at Chicago Sets High Record

Exhibits of 175 Manufacturers Illustrate Latest  
Equipment Designed to Lessen Labor

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Men who  
study constantly new ways to lessen  
physical toll by use of water, steam,  
gases, oil, air and other elements  
are meeting here this week with  
those who put into practice these  
ideas by inventing and supplying the  
world with all manner of ingenious  
equipment that saves time and labor,  
provides warmth and light and  
moves the wheels of industry.

The occasion is the first annual  
Mid-Western Engineering and Power  
Exposition, of which J. D. Cunn-  
ingham of Chicago is president, and the  
Mid-Western Power Conference in  
which the following societies are co-  
operating: American Institute of  
Electrical Engineers, American  
Institute of Mining Engineers,  
American Society of Mechanical  
Engineers, National Electric Light  
Association, Western Society of  
Engineers, and National Society of  
Electrical Engineers. Exhibits of 175 manufac-  
turers cover 60,000 square feet of  
floor space in the vast Furniture  
Mart Building.

Mississippi Valley Program  
With W. L. Abbott of Chicago,  
president of the American Society of  
Mechanical Engineers, presiding, the  
power conference was opened with  
an address by Samuel Insull, his  
topic being "Some Comments on the  
Power Developments of the Missis-  
sippi Valley."

During the week a score of other  
outstanding national authorities in  
power will address this conference  
of executives and engineers from  
various parts of the United States,  
particularly from the middle west.  
"Chicago is the center of the

CANADA TO AID  
INDIGENT MINER

Conditions in the Nova Scotia  
Coal Area Described  
as Very Distressing

OTTAWA, Jan. 26 (Special).—  
Parliament set aside its usual busi-  
ness yesterday for a free discussion  
of conditions in the coal mining  
area of Nova Scotia. L. W. John-  
stone, Conservative member for Cape  
Breton, North Victoria, reported that  
thousands of families were on the  
verge of starvation and demanded  
that the Government take immediate  
steps to relieve the situation.

Another Conservative, I. D. Mac-  
Dougall of Inverness, said that the  
British Empire Steel Corporation had  
agreed to transport 6000 tons of coal  
per month from Sydney Mines to  
Montreal. If the Canadian National  
Railway would grant a rate equal to  
that from Alberta to central Canada,  
but that Sir Henry Thornton had  
refused. The miners wanted work,  
not charity, he said, and there was  
no reason why it should not be given  
them.

Other Opposition members charged  
the government with incompetency  
and lack of protection for Canadian  
industry, and more than one urged  
that the National Railway should  
be instructed to purchase sufficient  
coal to keep the miners employed  
throughout the winter.

"The way to relieve the situation  
is to make up the difference of cost  
between winter and summer trans-  
portation rates, and so keep up the  
flow of coal into Montreal and other  
cities," said Arthur Meighen, leader  
of the Opposition. "We can cure it,  
however, only by giving stronger pro-  
tection to basic industries."

Agnes MacPhail, Progressive,  
criticized the Steel Corporation sev-  
erely. There would never be a real  
settlement, she said, until the com-  
pany was completely reorganized. In  
the meantime she urged the min-  
ers to organize as the bankers and  
manufacturers were organized, and  
have their own representatives in the  
House of Commons. The co-opera-  
tive societies in the colliery towns  
were an excellent start in the right  
direction.

Charles Stewart, Minister of the  
Interior, replying for the Govern-  
ment, said that they were prepared  
to take any reasonable action to  
meet the situation and that 120,000  
tons of coal would be purchased for  
the National Railway in such a way  
as would best benefit the miners.

Is  
Woman's Place  
in the Home  
in Public Life?

This all-important question  
is answered by Mrs. Charles  
Sumner Bird, known widely  
as a woman who has

Made a Success  
in Both

in  
Tomorrow's  
MONITOR  
PAGE ONE

## Crosses Floor of House



SIR ALFRED MOND  
Prominent Liberal Severs Connection  
With His Party Over Its Land Nat-  
ionalization Policy

LIBERAL JOINS  
CONSERVATIVES

Sir Alfred Mond Sends Res-  
ignation to His Leader,  
Lord Oxford

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Jan. 26.—Sir Alfred  
Mond's decision to sever his con-  
nection with the Liberal Party and  
join the Conservatives is regarded  
by the latter as an event of first-  
class political importance.

Sir Alfred Mond's reason for this action  
as disclosed in a letter of resigna-  
tion he has addressed to Lord Ox-  
ford and Asquith, the Liberal leader,  
is that he is unable to accept the  
Liberal's land nationalization policy  
of which Mr. Lloyd George is the  
author.

His secession means far more,  
however, than the mere transfer of  
an effective, influential politician  
from the Opposition to the Govern-  
ment. Sir Alfred Mond stands for  
capitalism as opposed to Socialism,  
but he is also probably the most  
effective proponent in Parliament  
for the breaking down of class dis-  
tinctions, and for that co-operation  
between Labor and Capital on which  
Great Britain's industrial restoration  
depends.

No Longer "Masters and Men"

His recent declaration that British  
industry no longer had room for  
"masters and men," but only for  
"co-workers" has already taken its  
place amongst the phrases which  
mark an epoch. The Liberal Party in  
Parliament is at present so small  
that Sir Alfred may not necessarily  
carry many other members with him  
across the floor of the House. Never-  
theless the fact that such a man  
has been a lifelong Liberal now finds  
his sympathies with the Conserva-  
tives a significant and profound change  
in the political horizon.

This change is a swing to the left  
of both Conservatives and Liberals.  
It means on the one hand that Stan-  
ley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, has  
so widened the Conservative policy  
on social reform, directed as he said  
on "widening the slowly of the most  
squalid forms of social distress and  
leveling up slowly, but leveling up  
and lifting up the lowest" that it is  
now little different from that which  
Liberalism has hitherto stood for.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Mitchell Sentence Affirmed  
by President, With Changes

Five-Year Suspension Begins—Half-Pay and  
Other Privileges Allowed, but May Be  
Withdrawn at Any Time

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—  
Stripped of his rank as colonel in  
the army air service, William  
Mitchell today began serving his  
suspension from the army for five  
years.

Contrary, however, to the decision  
of the court-martial which convicted  
him of insubordination in the con-  
nection with his determined fight for  
a unified air service, Colonel Mitchell  
will receive half pay and certain liv-  
ing allowances during the suspen-  
sion.

President Coolidge, in affirming the  
court's verdict, stipulated that the  
sentence will be executed as ordered  
except as to the provision stopping  
all pay and allowances. Under the  
President's decision Colonel Mitchell  
will receive \$337.67 monthly, "during  
the pleasure of the President."

Colonel Mitchell has met the new  
situation without comment, either re-  
garding the half pay allowance or re-  
ports among his friends that he will  
submit his resignation. His counsel,  
Frank R. Reid (R.), in a statement  
declared "they have finally got  
Colonel Mitchell."

With the President's decision  
viewed as closing the official phase  
of the case, it is likely to provide  
new material for discussion in Con-  
gress, where the Colonel has many  
friends. Mr. Reid himself is expected  
to open the fight on the House floor.  
In the matter of Colonel Mitchell's  
pay, President Coolidge agreed with  
the recommendations of Dwight F.  
Davis, Secretary of War, and dis-  
agreed with the suggestion of the  
War Department Board of Review  
which passed on the case, and Major  
General John A. Hull, Judge Advo-  
cate. The board and General Hull  
favored suspension of all of Colonel  
Mitchell's allowances and one third  
of his pay.

Mr. Davis and the President were  
moved to retain Colonel Mitchell on  
the payroll because "there are cer-  
tain statutory restrictions on the  
activities of army officers by which  
the accused may be hampered in ob-  
taining employment and to provide sup-  
port for himself and those dependent  
upon him."

While Colonel Mitchell will receive  
his allowances and half pay, it will  
be possible during the five years to  
revoke that modification at any time  
without further court action.

In his statement President Coolidge  
reviewed briefly the causes and  
course of the trial, declaring Colonel  
Mitchell has characterized the ad-  
ministration of the war against the  
partments "as incompetent, criminally  
negligent and almost treason-  
able" and that the board of review  
"finds that those statements were  
made without basis in fact."

Colonel Mitchell is at liberty to  
give his opinions to congressional  
committees or civilian bodies at any  
time during his suspension.

The War Department has decided

ASK EXTENSIONS  
OF CIVIL SERVICE

Bills Would Qualify Cer-  
tain Offices in Lawrence  
and Methuen

Petitions filed by Hugh A. Clegg,  
state Senator of Methuen, placing the  
clerks and other employees of the  
offices of the Lawrence tax collector  
and city treasurer and the clerk of  
the Methuen board of selectmen un-  
der civil service were heard today  
before the Legislative Committee on  
Public Service.

On the Lawrence bill, Mr. Clegg  
explained that the employees of the  
treasurer's and collector's offices  
now are specifically excluded from  
the civil service. He declared the  
organization are, in his belief, sec-  
ond to none in the State in effi-  
ciency, and should be removed from  
political influence and juggling.  
Lewell, Fall River, New Bedford and  
Boston, he said, have been included  
in the civil service.

These clerks, he said, have been  
employed anywhere from two to 13  
years and through their loyalty and  
good work have earned protection  
for their jobs from loss through po-  
litical changes. The Mayor, tax col-  
lector and treasurer, he said, all are  
in favor of the bill.

When possible referendum was  
suggested, he opposed it, as he be-  
lieved there was practically no op-  
position and that such a matter  
should not be placed on the ballot to  
clog it up.

William A. Keilher, Lawrence city  
treasurer, declared this movement  
merely the reward of faithful serv-  
ice. He saw no arguments in favor  
of a referendum.

George E. Keegan, state Represen-  
tative of Lawrence, declared that  
he was opposed to a referendum,  
and that, so far as his district is  
concerned, he knows the people of  
the city are in favor.

Joseph M. Hayes, tax collector,  
cited cases where mayors can and  
have used these positions as politi-  
cal machines. This is not fair to the  
men, he said.

The only opposition came from Jo-  
seph M. Kennedy, who saw no need  
of civil service in these jobs, declar-  
ing that there are 400 men waiting  
to get in, and that the places can be  
filled instantly. He said the present  
employees want to resign. He wanted  
a referendum.

His remarks brought an answer  
from Mr. Hayes that the reasons he  
has stated, the number trying to get  
these jobs through political pull,  
proved his contention that in justice  
to efficient clerks, they should have  
the protection of civil service.

not to order him to appear before  
any committee, but Major Hull holds  
that he may do so as an individual  
if he desires. Plans already have  
been made to invite him to testify  
before House committees considering  
aviation policies.

Investigation of the Mitchell court-  
martial case, with a view to revis-  
ing the law concerning military  
courts, was proposed today in a  
resolution by Tom Connolly (D.),  
Representative from Texas. The in-  
quiry would be conducted by a spe-  
cial House committee.

"The recent trial and conviction  
of Col. William Mitchell for viola-  
tion of the articles of war," Mr. Connolly  
said, "has raised a very serious  
question in the minds of a great  
many as to whether or not the ar-  
ticles of war and court martial pro-  
cedure in the army and navy are in  
need of review and revision by Con-  
gress."

Came in on Ox-Team,  
Will Depart by Airplane

Special Correspondence  
Dallas, Texas, Jan. 26

THIRTY-NINE years ago W.  
Bruce Luna, now assistant  
postmaster of this city, rode into  
Dallas on an ox-drawn wagon.  
When the first mail airplane leaves  
this city about April 1, Mr. Luna  
will be the first passenger. He has  
recently been reappointed to his  
present position for the fourteenth  
consecutive year.

The National Air Transport, Inc.,  
which has the contract for the  
Dallas-Chicago air mail route, has  
established hangar facilities here  
and will ship 10 machines soon to  
be placed in the service.

CANADA OBJECTS  
TO CHICAGO ACT

Diversion of Lake Waters  
Discussed in the Domini-  
on House of Commons

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 26 (Special).—  
In reply to questioning by the Op-  
position members of Parliament on  
the Government's attitude toward  
the diversion of the lake waters by  
the Chicago drainage canal, Charles  
Stewart, Minister of Interior, gave  
a lengthy survey of the whole situa-  
tion to date, and showed that Canada  
was doing all in its power to pro-  
tect its rights.

A. V. G. Bury, Conservative mem-  
ber for Edmonton East, was anxious  
to know if Canada had protested  
against the diversion as vigorously  
as had certain American states,  
while Edmund Bristol of Toronto  
asked if legal action was being taken  
to recover damages from the United  
States on account of its helping it-  
self to property possessed in com-  
mon by both countries.

Mr. Stewart insisted that the Do-  
minion had never admitted the right  
of Chicago to divert water from the  
Great Lakes, and now was protest-  
ing. He said that the bill introduced  
by the Senate of a bill promoted by the  
Mississippi Valley Association for  
the construction of a nine-foot chan-  
nel in the Illinois and Mississippi  
rivers, which must lower the lake  
levels still further.

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1926

Local	General
Housewife Learns of Furniture Limited Space	Chicago Power Show Sets High Mark
Added Revenue Sought for State	South America May Get 1,000,000 Russian Exiles
Philippine Rubber Industry Studied	Canada to Aid Nova Scotia Miners
Federal Coal Bureau Urged	Civil Service Extensions Asked
Reserve Price Control	French Press for Road Problems
Jordan Marsh Jubilee Continues	Russia to Print Tolstoy Books
At Boston Playhouses	New Insults to War Form
Music in Boston	American Loan for Hapag Ships
Compulsory School Hour Opposed	China Wants to Pay Its Debts

Financial
Stock Market Generally Irregular
New York and Boston Stocks
New York Curb
Chicago Stock Exchange
New Business in Steel Disappointing
New York Bonds
Demand for Fine Goods Large

Sports
New York Times Opened
H. R. Missett Wins Title
Chicago Hockey League
Chess

Features
What They Are Saying
The Sunlight
Island Kingdom
Laugh and the World Laughs
With You
Sunset Stories
Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities
The Home Forum
Other little ships
Theatrical News of the World
Radio
In the Ship Lanes
Editorials
Letters to the Editor
Phonograph
The Week in Paris

ADDED REVENUE  
IS SOUGHT FOR  
STATE TREASURY

Massachusetts Commissioner  
Asks Repeal of Discount  
Granted Corporations

TWO TAX MEASURES  
ARE RECOMMENDED

Parity Between Foreign and  
Domestic Corporations the  
Goal, Mr. Long Says

Several tax bills, one designed to  
give Massachusetts added annual  
revenue of \$500,000, another framed  
to bring in over \$700,000 more per  
year, in new taxes on corporations  
operating in the State and doing an  
interstate business, were advocated  
today before the legislative com-  
mittee on taxation, by Henry F.  
Long, state commissioner on cor-  
porations and taxation.

House Bill 85, a measure framed  
to repeal the tax deduction of 5 per  
cent now given corporations which  
pay dividends to Massachusetts stock-  
holders, was explained by Mr.  
Long as designed to place foreign  
and domestic corporations on a  
parity. Opposition to the bill was  
strong, and was led by Malcolm  
Donald of the E. H. Rollins Company,  
representing the United Shoe Ma-  
chinery Corporation and several  
other large corporations.

View of Opponents  
Instead of placing foreign and do-  
mestic companies on a parity, Mr.  
Donald said, the bill would bring to  
bear a gross discrimination against  
foreign corporations, since, he said,  
the dividends that domestic corpora-  
tions pay their local stockholders  
are not taxed. Already, he said, for-  
eign corporations are discriminated  
against.

In explaining the law Mr. Long  
discussed a theoretical case in which  
a foreign corporation is assessed to  
pay \$250,000 to the State, but, since it  
pays \$300,000 in dividends to Massa-  
chusetts shareholders, is entitled to  
a 5 per cent discount on all divi-  
dends paid in the State, and thereby  
escaped payment of any tax at all.

Answering the argument that the  
money saved is reflected back to  
Massachusetts stockholders, Mr.  
Long said that it is reflected back  
only to that extent as the propor-  
tion local stockholders hold bears  
to the entire stock issue of the cor-  
poration. Frequently, stockholders  
are not in the State, he said.

Test Case Offered  
The second bill introduced by Mr.  
Long is a result of the Alpha Port-  
land Cement case in the United  
States Supreme Court, under which  
the legality of any excise tax upon  
a foreign corporation was tested. Mr.  
Long's bill would provide for the  
taxation of foreign corporations en-  
gaged exclusively in interstate or  
foreign commerce locally, in towns  
and cities.

The tax would probably be more  
than the ordinary tax now levied  
upon domestic or partially foreign  
corporations, but Mr. Long said in  
question would have its choice,  
either to take advantage of the  
recent Supreme Court ruling, and  
declare itself exclusively foreign, but  
come under the jurisdiction of local  
taxation, or else pay the same tax  
as do other corporations. No op-  
position was presented to the bill.

CHANG STILL SEEKS  
TO CONTROL RAILWAY

Mr. Ivanoff Not Permitted to  
Resume Functions

By Special Cable  
MOSCOW, Jan. 26.—Despite the re-  
lease of Mr. Ivanoff, Russian man-  
ager of the Chinese Eastern Rail-  
road, the situation there seems still  
quite unsettled. Mr. Ivanoff is not  
permitted to resume his functions  
and Vladimir reports indicate that  
Chang Tso-lin officials are still con-  
tinuing their policy of attempting to  
control the railroad, sometimes stop-  
ping trains and issuing their own  
tickets.

It is reported from Vladivostok  
that Russian "white" officers hold  
important posts in the service of  
Chang Tso-lin and organize bands for  
the purpose of raiding Soviet ter-  
ritory.

A writer in the newspaper, Work-  
ers' Gazette, comments: "Chang Tso-  
lin is the agent of the South Man-  
churian Railroad and the conflict he  
brought about is the direct result of  
the sharpening of competition be-  
tween the South Manchuria and  
Chinese Eastern railroads."

Unofficial hints that Japan is ready  
to mediate in the controversy are  
coldly received here.

DENMARK JUGOSLAVIA  
GET NEW JERSEY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—H.  
Percival Dodge of Massachusetts has  
been nominated to be Minister to  
Denmark, and John Dwyer Prince  
of New Jersey to be Minister to the  
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and



## CHICAGO MOVES TO TEACH TRUTH IN ADVERTISING

Business Bureau Would Correct Unscrupulous Trade Practices and Frauds

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Establishment of a Better Business Bureau in Chicago is projected to increase public confidence in advertising, to detect, expose and correct unscrupulous or irresponsible advertising and merchandising, to eliminate fraud and deceit, to spread truth in advertising, and to teach that unfair trade practices do not pay.

A committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, of which Frank E. Mitchell, executive-secretary of the association, is chairman, is now considering ways and means of operating such a bureau. Others on the committee are Homer J. Buckley, chairman of the executive board of the association's advertising council; W. W. Buchanan, Cornellius Lynde, and Edward F. Wells. This group has named a subcommittee charged with working out a suggested form of organization and operation for the proposed bureau.

Progress is being made in their plans, and a recommendation of the association is expected soon. Already several prominent merchants have offered to subscribe for establishment and operation of this service which is accomplishing noticeable results in promoting truth in advertising and honest merchandising and salesmanship through 45 Better Business Bureaus in large cities of the United States.

## LIBERAL JOINS CONSERVATIVES

(Continued from Page 1)  
It means also that the Liberals are moving toward Labor and the nationalization schemes for which Labor stands. The presence of such men as Sir Alfred Mond in the Liberal Party stood in the way of this movement. Now he has gone, the way is cleared for the beginning of a new alignment, where Socialism and capitalism will stand opposed to one another with little in the way of intermediate parties between them. The last election showed that Great Britain is still unprepared for Socialism. Sir Alfred Mond's move means, therefore, that the prospects for a long spell of power for the Conservatives has materially increased.

This is the Conservative view. The Liberals regard the matter differently. Mr. Lloyd George says in the press that the reason for Sir Alfred Mond's resignation is to be found in that letter of his to Lord Oxford "where he reveals his conviction that the Liberal Party offers poor prospects for ambitious men. Like another notorious member of his race he has gone to his own place."

The Manchester Guardian says: "The loss of one doubtful leader."

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual meeting and dinner of the Boston Wool Trade Association, 7, Massachusetts St., 8 p.m.  
Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 7:15.  
Lecture on "Irish Poetry," by Miss Ella Young, Women's City Club of Boston, 6 Byron Street, 7:45.  
Annual business meeting of the Durrant, Tremont Temple, 8 p.m.  
National Hockey League match between Boston and Ottawa, Arena, 8:30.  
Musical.  
Boston Opera House—"Walküre," 8.  
Theaters.  
Castle Square—"The Irish Rose," 8:15.  
Copley—"The Sport of Kings," 8:15.  
Kathie—"The Poor Nut," 8:15.  
Plymouth—"White Collars," 8:15.  
Repertory—"Capt Brassbound's Conversion," 8:15.  
Wilbur—"Is Zat So?" 8:15.  
EVENTS TOMORROW  
Current events class, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 10 a.m.  
Address, by the Rev. Samuel McCauley, Boston, pastor of the Brooklyn Baptist Church, Rotary Club luncheon, Boston City Club, 12:30.  
Musical.  
Boston Opera House—"Carmen," 1.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Plymouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance. Postage paid at Boston, Mass. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Thomas F. & Co.  
Shoes and Hosiery  
173-175 Westminister Street  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Park Avenue Shop  
MARY B. SLADER  
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—NEGLIGES  
AND DAINY ACCESSORIES  
All Goods Moderately Priced  
301 Westminister St., Providence, R. I.

need not greatly perturb a great party. The secession of Sir Alfred Mond is a matter of absolutely no political importance." The Daily News says: "It would be easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a wealthy individualist to swallow the Liberal land program whole, without a shuddering protest of his whole moral, intellectual and physical being. No more convincing compliment, therefore, could be paid to the importance of the Liberal land program than that it should have driven Sir Alfred Mond to find a new spiritual home."

## Wool Is Landed in Record Volume

39,194 Bales Come in at Army Base From Jan. 9 to 20, Port Surveyor Reports

Landing of 39,194 bales of wool at the Army Base, South Boston, between Jan. 9 and Jan. 20, constitutes a record volume for any similar period, it was announced today by Herman Hornel, surveyor of the port. Mr. Hornel states that the wool was entered, booked, weighed, and made ready for delivery during this same period without a single complaint from any importer, railroad official, steamship agent or truckman engaged in the handling of the wool.

Mr. Hornel today sent a letter to all customs division inspectors, weighers, guards and other officials, commending them for their efforts. Mr. Hornel calls the work an achievement of the highest order and compliments Deputy Surveyor C. R. Safford, under whose direction much of the work was performed.

## LYNN MAYOR HEARS HIS ACTS CRITICIZED

Mr. Bauer Tells Legislative Committee of Reports

Ralph S. Bauer, Mayor of Lynn, told the Legislative Committee on Cities today that he has been criticized "ever since he removed 179 men from the payrolls of the city who were kept there for political purposes at a cost of \$1000 a day to the city."

Criticizing him, he said, under which the men were appointed, was apparently "designed to keep political loafers at work when they ought to be fired."

The Lynn executive was speaking on his petition to abolish the Board of License Commission of the city and transfer its powers to the Mayor and City Council.

Charles Symonds, Representative from Lynn, supported Mr. Bauer in his argument.

Michael Zuck, chairman of the license commission, said he believed with Mr. Bauer that taxes should be reduced in a real way, but eliminating the salaries of \$300 would save less than 1 mill on every \$1000.

## BILL WOULD HALVE FARM MOTOR FEES

The State is placing an unfair burden on the small farmers of the Commonwealth in requiring them to place an automobile license fee of \$20 on machines to which they attach slip-on bodies for the transportation of garden and other truck. Roland D. Sawyer, State Representative, of Ware, told the legislative committee on highways today in urging favorable action on his bill whereby such automobile licenses would be required to pay only the regulation automobile permit fee of \$10.

Mr. Sawyer remarked that many farmers own Ford cars which they use but occasionally for trucking purposes. William F. Williams, Commissioner of Public Works, in opposition, saw no reason why any special sympathy should be extended the agriculturists and he doubted whether they wanted it.

## 158,927 VISITED FORD HIGHLAND PARK PLANT

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 26.—The Ford Motor Company's Highland Park plant continues to be an attraction for visitors in Detroit. A total of 158,927 persons, representing practically every country in the world, visited the plant during 1925, the visitors' record shows. This was approximately 35,000 more than during 1924.

The River Rouge plant of the company also is growing as an attraction to people interested in manufacturing on a large scale. Visitors at the Rouge plant during 1925 numbered 24,797.

## COAST GUARD MAN SPEAKS

Lieut. Harold L. Connor, aide to the commander of the eastern division, United States Coast Guard, in with headquarters in the Customs House tower, will be the speaker at a dinner and meeting at Young's Hotel, given by an association of Boston business men tonight.

## CURTAINS AND WINDOW SHADES

Extensive assortments. Low prices. Fifty years continuous service to the people of Providence and vicinity as one of the utmost satisfaction and value.

## JONES' ARCADE STORES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.  
BOUDOIR LAMPS TRAYS  
CURTAIN PULLS JEWEL BOXES  
LOCKETS VANITIES  
CANDY BOXES RINGS

## THE BUTTERFLY BOX

173 Mathewson St., Providence, R. I.

## WAYLAND SQ. Grocery and Market

Start the New Year Right. Open a Checking Account Here. Best of Service Satisfaction Guaranteed and Best of Quality at Lowest Prices. Tel. Angell 0318. 5 Wayland Square, Providence.

What beautiful statue has been in hiding for 20 years?  
What is its historical clouture? When was it first applied?  
What new business center is developing in Greater Boston?  
How should a lecturer be introduced?  
How can a peanut party be given?  
Why is the James Russell Lowell house being redecorated?

## Yesterday's MONITOR

## RURAL SCHOOLS FURNISH MEALS

British Education Authority Serves Each Winter Some 30,000 Dinners

IPSWICH, Eng., Jan. 11 (Special Correspondence).—Among the difficulties facing educationists in rural areas the chief is that of the mid-day meal for the children, most of whom have to walk long distances to school. This difficulty has been solved by the East Suffolk Education Authority in such a way as to fulfill two highly desirable objects, the provision of good food, and useful training in social habits.

The East Suffolk authority started its scheme in 1919, and it is now serving nearly 30,000 dinners every winter. The type of kitchen varies from a village at one place, to a small disused classroom; at another, a disused cloakroom; one has a small military hut, while more recently kitchens built for the purpose are in use.

The charges made for the dinners (a week) are so low that no child need go without. A reduction is made where there are several children in one family. This low charge is rendered possible by the fact that the committee buys in bulk at wholesale prices, and because the vegetables are grown by the children in the school gardens.

The dinners are prepared by a person living in the neighborhood of the school who has proved her ability to cook simple dinners. In most villages there are women who have been cooks or domestic servants who are capable and willing to undertake this work quite efficiently. They are paid 2s. 6d. per day, with their meals. The menu varied from day to day, the following being three specimens out of a large number: (1) Stew pudding and brown sauce, potatoes, cornflour and custard pudding; (2) pea or bean soup; current pudding or apple pudding; (3) shepherd's pie, jam tart. In addition green vegetables are served daily.

The social value of the system is almost equal to its material value. The dining arrangements are most orderly in all centers. The children take their meal under the supervision of a teacher. The need for cleanliness is included in a practical way by allowing each child to wash his or her own utensils.

The children carry out various duties in connection with the laying of tables, the distribution of the food, and the necessary work of clearing away. They select their own partners at the tables, which are decorated with its own tablecloth, but all feel themselves members of the school and are encouraged to conduct themselves in a decorous yet happy manner.

Many lessons in table manners are learned and habits of kindness and unselfishness are fostered. Further, the efficiency of the children in their school work and in their games has increased very greatly as the result of the system. And finally, no charge has fallen on the rates or taxes, since the system is quite self-supporting.

## TSAR'S DINNER SET TO BE SOLD

LENNINGRAD, Russia, Jan. 26 (AP).—Americans who cannot afford to buy any of the Russian Imperial jewelry, are to be given an opportunity by the Soviet Government to purchase the former Tsar's sumptuous 900-piece dinner service, made of the finest rock crystal. This superb dinner set was used only when royally were the guests of the emperor and empress. It cost \$50,000, but is now offered at a fraction of that sum.

## MORE PERMITS REVOKED

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Permits of 26 more druggists to deal in alcohol and whiskey and of physicians to write prescriptions have been revoked by E. C. Yellowley, federal prohibition administrator for the Chicago district. Several small towns in Wisconsin were named as residences of those whose permits were revoked.

## Walk-Over Shoes

Style, Service and Comfort  
280 Westminister St., Providence, R. I.

## "The Laundry That Satisfies"

31 Westminister St., Providence, R. I.  
Telephone Caspee 5300

## Smart Styles

Splendid collection of New Hats in the latest colors and fabrics.  
104 Westminister St., Providence, R. I.

## Taxes, insurance and the winter's coal bill all coming at once, but Mr. Brown is not worrying. He saves regularly for fixed expenses.

Start a Savings Bank Account NOW

## NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK

ROBERT G. HOIT AND ASSOCIATES  
FIRE MARINE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE  
PHILADELPHIA AND SURETY BONDS  
15 EXCHANGE ST., PROVIDENCE

## CHICAGO BUILDS DOUBLE-DECKED ARTISTIC DRIVE

Property Owners Co-operating With Plan Board to Uphold Standard

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—A movement has been started among owners of property on Wacker Drive, double-decked boulevard being completed on the south bank of the Chicago River from the harbor into the business district, to keep this monumental boulevard a thing of beauty.

Early construction of a picturesque bridge across the Chicago River at Wabash Avenue and extension of car lines over this thoroughfare to the north side of the city is projected. A committee of several semi-public organizations is planning this improvement.

Aid in development of property fronting on the drive and in improvement of property across the river between the Michigan Avenue bridge and the fork in the river, to make an imposing artistic panorama, is to be given by the newly-organized Wacker Drive and South Water Street Property Owners' Improvement Association. This was stated by Murray Wolbach, secretary, in an interview.

"An educational campaign is to be conducted to prove that it is more profitable to have artistic structures and keep property in best possible shape," explained Mr. Wolbach. "Enormous buildings will be erected along the river bank, we are sure. We wish to keep the drive one of beauty, a show place of the city, and shall have little difficulty, we feel, in convincing all that it pays to build imposing structures."

"Seven years ago the situation was more difficult when the district along Michigan Avenue north of the river was changed from one of small shops to what it is now with splendid skyscrapers. Prices of property along the river drive have increased so rapidly that the buildings are almost obliged to build here and well, if only to protect their vast ground investments."

"We are striving to maintain a high artistic standard and plan to have a committee of architects to aid. We are working in harmony with the Chicago Plan Commission, which rendered great public service in making, possible the plan. Our obligation follows the contribution of the commission."

## NEW AIRPLANE BRAKE ATTRACTING INTEREST

DAYTON, O., Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence).—McCook Field pilots are testing a newly-designed brake for airplanes. The brake, developed by engineers at the field, works on the wheels of the machine, and tests showed that it aids greatly in stopping the roll of the airplane after it lands. It will help flyers to make emergency landings in small fields and eliminate "ground loops."

## EXPORT CLUB TO MEET

The New England Export Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is holding a special trade-room dinner meeting at the chamber tonight. Specific points to be stressed are: standard production, partially by increasing sales of products that can be utilized to advantage in domestic markets.

## DR. LITTLE TO LECTURE

ORONO, Me., Jan. 26 (AP).—Dr. Clarence C. Little, president of University of Maine, will direct the summer course in biology at the station at Bar Harbor this year. It was announced today by Prof. M. E. Ellis, director of the summer session. This course was established by Dr. Little in 1924.

## CORNELL ALUMNI PLAN REUNION

The annual dinner of the Cornell Club of New England, open to any Cornell University graduate regardless of membership in the club, will be held at the Hotel Vendome, Friday evening at 6:30. Archie C. Burnett '90, president of the Cornell Club of New England and the Cornell Alumni Corporation, will preside.

## AIRPORT FOR STROUDWATER

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 26 (AP).—Lieut. Robert W. Lowell of Bangor, president of the Maine Aerial Service, Inc., completed arrangements last night with Dr. Clifford Strange, Portland Aviator, for the establishment of an airport at Stroudwater, to be a landing place between the Boston and Bangor airports.

## When in Need of Flowers

Buy of The Florist  
4 PARK ST., BOSTON 3

## Colonial Flower Shoppe

CHOICE FLOWERS AND PLANTS  
31 Westminister St., Providence, R. I.

## The Reed Laundry

Concord, New Hampshire

## National State Capital Bank

CONCORD, N. H.  
Accounts of individuals, firms and corporations are very gladly received.  
Our safe deposit equipment is of the very latest type. The price of our safe deposit boxes ranges from \$5.00 up.  
JOSHUA E. FERNALD, President  
ISAAC HILL, Cashier

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Property Owners Co-operating With Plan Board to Uphold Standard

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## CIVIL SERVICE ASKED FOR ATTLEBORO CHIEF

Before the legislative committee on Public Service today, hearing was given on the petition of Charles S. Holden, State Representative, of Attleboro, that the chief of the city's fire department be placed under the

## Use it in Beef Stew

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## USE SANHYADRY BUY GINGER ALE

Purity is Paramount  
\$4.25 THE SANHYADRY CO. 24 DEL'D NATICK-MASS. 807'S

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SHIRTMAKERS AND HABERDASHERS  
NEW FRENCH SHIRTINGS  
Never in our history have we shown such Wonderful Shirts as we now offer—many are Novelties designed for Shirts with Collars to match.  
Shirts-to-Measure, \$8.00 Upward.

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LONDON 27 OLD BOND STREET PARIS 2 RUE DE CASTIGLIONE

## "The New Florida" at Its Best

SITUATED on high, wooded tablelands, close to the center of the City of Daytona Beach and conveniently near the Great Beach itself, Daytona Highlands offers excellent homesites for investment.

## Completed Program Since December 1, 1924

Taken into the City of Daytona Beach: city water carried to property; \$50,000.00 Stone Gateway and Field Office; electricity carried to property; 7 miles of finest asphalt pavement; 5 miles of White Way system installed; 50 carloads of ornamental palms and flowering plants transplanted; \$48,000.00 asphalt plant erected by Pinter Method Company for exclusive use on Highlands properties; \$220,000.00 worth of building construction completed or under way, more scheduled; first nine holes of golf course made ready for fall play.

## DAYTONA HIGHLANDS

Florida's Suburb of Hills and Lakes  
Address Inquiries to A. Karr, Educational Department  
162 South Beach Street, Daytona, Florida

## Be Good to Yourself!

civil service. The petition was filed at the request of Mayor George A. Sweeney, who said that for 10 years the present chief was assistant engineer, then for five years was call chief. Last February, when the department of 40 men was organized, he was made chief and also building inspector.

He gave up his private business to take the position, the Mayor said, and through his inspection work faces constant political influence from contractors. The work, he believed, should be removed from politics and the chief should feel some security in his position. He was willing that the matter should be referred to the voters.

Howard Smith, president of the Attleboro City Council, and William Sweeney, one of the engineers, also spoke in favor. Daniel J. Looney, secretary of the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association, recorded the organization favorably. There was no opposition.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Alveda H. Fish, Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. F. Fish, IV Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Marguerite H. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Roberta Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Rachel F. Marshall, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. L. E. Pearson, Cincinnati, O.; Charles G. Kesterling, New York City; Mrs. Dorothy Knapp, Boise, Ida.; Charles F. Knapp, Boise, Ida.; Mildred Lancaster, Merrimack, Mass.; Mrs. Cornelia E. Bailey, Charlevoix, Mich.

## MORE LOOMS ARE STARTED

BIDDEFORD, Me., Jan. 26 (AP).—Announcement was made at the office of the Pepperell mills today that 150 additional looms were started this morning, raising the total number in operation to 2150, or more than 40 per cent of the weaving capacity. Attempts to recruit weavers who have returned to work have been reported. Picketers who have been arrested were yesterday held for the grand jury. Bail as high as \$2000 in some cases, was exacted.

## LINER ARRIVES FROM ENGLAND

Bringing 88 cabin and 163 third-class passengers, the White Star Line steamer Regina arrived here today from Liverpool and Queenstown. Passengers included Franklin B. Atwood, United States Vice-Consul at Plymouth, England, who is on a four weeks' leave of absence, and is going to Nantucket. P. Lucas Sutcliffe of the wool firm of that name also arrived on the Regina, as did Raymond Savage, English author, who is here on a short business trip.

## Grand Midwinter Exhibition

of the American Carnation Society  
Horticultural Hall, Boston  
January 28, 29, 30 and 31

Over 50,000 Glorious Flowers on Exhibition  
Many new, rare and unique varieties from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Admission by ticket only on the first evening, absolutely free, January 29-31, from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

## WHATEVER the make or condition of your old range—no matter whether it uses gas, coal or oil—this offer, holds.

You may pay the balance on convenient terms. Even if you have no old range, it's worth your while to talk with us.

## Look Over the New Gas Ranges at Our Nearest Store

Listed Below and Select Yours

149 Tremont Street, Boston  
30 West Street, Boston  
202 Hanover Street, Boston  
5 Cambridge Street, Boston  
11 Roxbury Street, Roxbury  
34 Prescott Street, Dorchester  
566 Columbia Road, Uphams Corner, Dorchester  
657 Washington Street, Codman Square, Dorchester  
7 Harvard Street, Brookline Village  
1265 Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline  
899 Broadway, South Boston  
675 Centre Street, Jamaica Plain  
206 Washington Street, Newton  
608 Main Street, Waltham  
38 Central Square, East Boston  
309 Broadway, Chelsea

## Boston Consolidated Gas Company



## FRENCH PRESS FOR INQUIRY

### Investigation Urged Into Alleged Forging of Francs in Hungary

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Severe instructions have been sent to the French Minister in Hungary insisting that all measures be taken to unearth the responsibility in the affair of the wholesale manufacture of false francs for political purposes. The Minister, M. Clémenceau, must critically call for the fullest light. Admiral Horthy himself must be interrogated, if necessary, and though the Premier, Count Bethlen, refuses M. Clémenceau must persist in his requests.

The turn taken by the whole inquiry is far from satisfying to the French Government, which expresses its displeasure, and the scandal appears likely to attain still greater dimensions in the international life of Europe. At the beginning Count Bethlen adopted a firm attitude, and the French were content to patiently await the results of the investigations.

A representative of the Banque de France and two French commissaires were sent to Budapest to follow the proceedings. But now it is complained that the Hungarian Government is conducting itself in a manner incompatible with friendly relations.

The affair has been surrounded with profound mystery. Nobody knows how the inquiry is directed. Certainly there are no fresh revelations and no further complications have been discovered. The French have a definite impression that the Hungarian authorities are endeavoring to limit their action to cover certain persons and allow the matter to be lost in the brushwood of procedure.

Particularly objected that French representatives are completely excluded from the inquiry which appears to indicate that something is concealed, that Hungary is not prepared to allow France to obtain directly the elements of judgment.

For these reasons Aristide Briand, the Premier, caused a vigorous note to be sent to Budapest and is apparently determined to permit no covering up. The political and diplomatic plot behind the counterfeiting cannot now be questioned.

French agents even consider that the fabrication of false francs was governmental action. It was a sort of vengeance against the Trianon treaty.

**MOTOR PRODUCTION HIGHEST IN 1925**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Production of passenger automobiles in the United States and Canada for

1925, as announced by the commerce department totaled 3,317,633, against 3,262,764 in 1924. The 1925 motor-truck production was 496,998, against 527,844 in 1924. Both totals for last year were the largest on record.

The announcement showed 179 manufacturers in operation last month, compared with 246 at the beginning of the year. The December output showed the usual seasonal decline, amounting to 285,198 passenger cars and 34,270 trucks in the United States and 7498 and 1728, respectively, in Canada.

The year's passenger car production accredited to the United States was 3,278,237, while Canada's share was 139,311. Of trucks built in 1925, the United States produced 474,923, and Canada 22,075.

**SENATE GETS NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL**  
Receives Measure From House Carrying \$321,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate has received from the House the navy appropriation measure passed by the House for the coming fiscal year.

The bill contains three unusual provisions. It reduces the enlisted personnel from 86,000 to 82,000, provides for the temporary abolition of \$321,000,000 for the coming fiscal year. The bill contains three unusual provisions. It reduces the enlisted personnel from 86,000 to 82,000, provides for the temporary abolition of \$321,000,000 for the coming fiscal year.

Members of the Naval Affairs Committee held that no legislation had been enacted permitting the granting of such an allowance, and that they would first have to institute such authority. The point of order thus raised was accepted and the item dropped from the bill. The bill is expected to be changed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

**GREEKS' OBJECTIONS TO LOAN SUBSIDING**

By Special Cable  
ATHENS, Jan. 26.—The sudden revelation of the Government's forced loan of \$3,500,000 announced yesterday produced a violent repercussion, as the Government had so far persistently denied its possibility, but now the initial unfavorable impression is gradually subsiding, owing to the detailed explanation published by the papers, which point out its wholesome effect in promoting national and personal interests.

The Spanish Minister entered a protest demanding that Spanish nationals be exempted, as they were from the 1922 forced loan, but his request was refused.

Philadelphia (AP)—Dr. John Henry MacCracken, president of Lafayette College, resigned at a meeting of the board of trustees held here. The resignation is effective Oct. 1.

New York (AP)—A well-believed to have been part of New York's first water supply system, installed by Aaron Burr, has been discovered by workmen digging the foundations for the new Court Square Building in Lafayette Street. The well was located 35 feet below the street level. It measured perhaps 50 by 25 feet, and had accumulated the rubbish of about 127 years.

**CASH FOR YOUR OLD GOLD SILVER AND PLATINUM**  
Send us your broken or discarded watch cases, jewelry, etc. Let us convert them into cash for you. Accrual of unused articles serves no good purpose.

**TRAUB'S**  
— SINCE 1905 —  
Jewelry  
106 New Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

**TEA ROOMS**  
Train now to start for Catskills or Motor Inn. Our tea room operated in connection with the School daily demonstrates the value of our methods. Resident and correspondence courses. Send for Booklet M.  
Ware School of Tea Room Management  
52 West 23rd St., New York City

**Annual January White Sale**  
Ending January 30th  
REDUCTION  
10% to 33 1/3%  
Household Linens, Towels, Blankets, Sheets, Pillowcases.

**Oliver A. Olson COMPANY**  
A Complete Store for Women  
Broadway at 79th St., New York  
Crosstown Bus Lines and Subway at Door

**INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS**  
STEEL FRAME—Standard Design, Stock Material  
ROOFING AND SIDING—Corrugated steel sheets, corrugated asbestos, or similar material

Or—the steel frame only—for masonry walls or special roofing  
**THE JONES-SMITH COMPANY, Inc.**  
Manufacturers and Erectors of Industrial Steel Buildings  
Grand Street and Furman Avenue, Maspeth, L. I., New York

## FRENCH DEBATE SALES TAX PLAN

### Briand Announces That He Does Not Intend to Pose Vote of Confidence

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Today, after a week's procrastination, the financial issue came sufficiently to a head to be placed publicly before the Chamber. The great debate began in the most obscure conditions. Nobody knows when it will end, for with 26 speakers already inscribed there are 100 amendments proposed, and Aristide Briand has announced that he does not intend to pose a question of confidence. Thus the Chamber is left to founder without a strong lead. It is actually discussing the text elaborated by the Finance Commission.

The Government project is not before it. This is a curious reversal of roles. The commission exists not to take the legislative initiative but to examine and report upon bills submitted by the Government. In some quarters the proceeding is regarded as of doubtful regularity.

Paul Doumer drew up a finance bill which included a sales tax. The commission set it aside and substituted the cartellist plan. M. Briand's tactics are to let the commission exhaust itself in defending a plan which will probably not pass, and then to impose the Government's proposals on Parliament.

In any case, M. Doumer means to maintain his sales tax. If possible, a fight on this central point will be forced early. It is a hazardous venture. The smallest prediction for the contending sides are fairly equally divided theoretically, and in practice groups may turn in this direction or that.

M. Briand, in declining to take a positive stand at the beginning of the debate, gives an impression of indifference but in reality he is probably waiting for a favorable moment to intervene decisively.

**ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN TELAVIV ARE FREE**

By Special Cable  
JERUSALEM, Jan. 26.—Free tuition in the elementary schools and kindergartens at Telaviv has commenced in accordance with a decision of the Town Council, whereupon the mayor, Mr. Dizengoff, resigned, asserting that the municipality was unable to assume the burden of the additional \$100,000 involved.

At the request of the municipality, the Zionist executive instructed the principals of the schools to discontinue collecting fees; the municipality undertaking to pay 60 per cent of the cost of the maintenance of the schools, the Zionist executive contributing the balance. The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that free elementary education, which was a Labor victory, will be followed soon by compulsory education of minors in all Jewish districts.

**AKALIS WILL WORK UNDER GURDWARA ACT**

By Special Cable  
CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.—Twenty leading Akalis have now given an understanding that they will work under the Gurdwara Act, passed last July, concerning the administration of the Sikh shrines and that they will abstain from opposition. The

**HAWAIIAN TRAVEL GAINS**  
HONOLULU, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Hawaii tourist bureau has adopted a budget of \$1,000,000, the expenditure of which is to be spread over four years to advertise Hawaii. The bureau has decided to participate in the all-Pacific coast joint advertising campaign to stimulate travel westward. The tourist travel to the islands increased in 1925 by 20 per cent over the previous year.

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The motion is being moved by Pundit Motilal Nehru and omits all mention of retaliation, demands a round table conference and also a deputation to protest to London to move the disallowance of the Class Areas bill if passed.

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## Skill of Ukrainian Peasantry Displayed in Their Handicraft

Shop Opened in Boston by Mrs. Jacob Makohin Introduces Marvelous Examples of Their Work in Embroidery, Hand-Woven Linens, and Other Things

Observing in the course of her recent travels in the Ukraine that nothing could be of such service to its peasantry as an opportunity to restore its self-respect and share in the world's progress by means of a re-established economic independence, Mrs. Jacob Makohin, whose home is here, determined that, upon her return to the United States, there should be a center for the distribution of Ukrainian arts and crafts in Boston.

Duties on embroidered linens both of modern make and such examples of older embroidery done by a past generation were exhibited, but, even taking that into consideration, Mrs. Makohin knew that with the aid of the Ukraine standing at an approximate value of 20 cents and with the exchange giving 200 for the United States dollar, there was an opportunity to realize, without attaching prohibitive prices, a profit which would establish the United States not only as an outlet for the work of the peasants, but as incentive to them to send her records of their art forms and the skill of their traditional handicraft.

Utility in Foreground  
In talking today with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor of her development of this new opportunity to bring the marvelous work of the Ukrainian peasantry here, Mrs. Makohin said that she had, at the outset, made it a point never to bring over luxuries or textiles made cheaply and hurriedly for show rather than for utility.

"Towels, small ones, for the traditional household towel among the Ukrainians is about four feet long, which needs years of experience to handle with dexterity, household linens made of handwoven linens and embroidered as sometimes I think only the peasants of those neighboring lands know, really, how to embody are economical utilities for women in the United States.

"We think nothing of paying \$2 for a domestic linen towel with a scrap of mediocre embroidery on it, yet I found that I could bring these exquisite products of the genius of

a peasantry all the way from those distant countries and sell it for the same price, giving the peasants not only a profit but giving them thus the knowledge that that which they hold dear, their artistic standard, was thus given opportunity for observation among folk across the seas.

"They are intensely proud of their work. They are racially a proud people. Perhaps that is the secret that underlies the Ukraine having been passed by in the measures which have been taken to restore such countries to rightful independence.

"Ukrainians have suffered domination by Soviet Russia rather than make an arbitrary stand for independence. Soviet Russia dominates them, yes, but Soviet Russia is not interested in their progress and hence they are at a pathetic standstill, they who have so much to give the world, so much that could be turned to the task of their own restoration.

"I feel that this introduction of their work in the United States, which I shall broaden to include other cities as soon as may be, is a step in the direction of helping them to a new opportunity to help themselves."

At the shop in Newbury Street where Mrs. Makohin maintains her exhibition and collection of linens and embroideries for sale she has gathered in the bond of an unselfish desire to speed the re-establishment of this worthy folk a group of Boston young women who are serving voluntarily as saleswomen. About the walls are exhibition pieces of historic value.

There is an exceptionally characteristic portrait of a young Ukrainian peasant girl by the young painter who teaches the children in school rather than paint many pictures to be sold. There are strews about the floor, ancient rugs woven in the uplands and fastnesses of the hills, and that have mellowed and become rich with age.

And by degrees Mrs. Makohin builds the work which is to aid in restoring the fortunes of people to whom she herself is related by marriage and who bridges the distance between them and her home, which is in Boston, by a boundless sympathy and perception of their critical problems which are compounded of racial pride and a desire to remain independent and a knowledge that, for the moment, the world is inclined to forget them.

## Music in Boston

### Opera Season Opens With "Andrea Chénier"

The Chicago Civic Opera Company began a two-weeks' season last night at the Boston Opera House. The opera was Giordano's "Andrea Chénier" and the principal members of the cast:

Andrea Chénier.....Charles Marshall  
Gerard.....Cesare Formichi  
Madeline.....Claudia Muzio  
Mathieu.....Vittorio Treviani  
Inerovable.....Edna M. Joffe  
Giorgio Polacco, conductor

Seldom has an opera season opened here with such musical brilliance. First of all, "Andrea Chénier" is sufficiently unfamiliar music here to whet the curiosity. It is a welcome relief from "Aida" and "La Gioconda," so often chosen for the opening night, and it is interesting music for its own sake. To be sure, much of it is bombastic and it is well conceived for the theater; and there are lyrical pages of great beauty which make up for the duller ones.

The story of the unfortunate poet, as told by the librettist, may not accurately follow the lines of history, but it is well suited to dramatic treatment. There are moments of tense interest, for all the theatricalism of the piece in general. Giordano attempts to elucidate no operatic theories, as La Wagner, nor does he hesitate to set free emotion without restraint. In true Latin fashion he shrieks, sobs, wails, or is extravagantly gay as occasion requires, without further thought or care, and when singers and orchestra enter into the mood of the music as they did last night it must be admitted that the effect is moving.

The Chicago Company in past years have given no more sincere and convincing performance than that of "Andrea Chénier" last night. It was playing and singing of Italian music of the "verist" school, done with such conviction that it smoothed away the vulgarities of this essentially vulgar music and almost ennobled it. For once in many a day there was illusion in grand opera. The hearer forgot the inconsistencies of operatic conventions, so carefully were the opera mounted, so well regulated were the movements of singing actors and orchestra, even the clumsy and mechanical acting of Charles Marshall did not destroy the illusion, and there were moments when even he put off the time-worn conventions of the operatic tenor and became a living part of the action.

The outstanding figures of the performance were Madame Muzio and Mr. Formichi. Madame Muzio not only sang with unusual beauty of tone and phrasing, but in the third act rose to emotional heights which stamp her as an actress of remarkable power. So too with Mr. Formichi. He gave a well-balanced performance. He displayed an abundance of emotional power but was always its master. His singing was a delight to the ear. The minor roles, which are often neglected, but upon whose adequate interpretation a well-balanced operatic ensemble largely depends, were excellently executed.

Mr. Treviani's Mathieu was as fine a bit of operatic acting as one could wish to see, and Miss Lenka in the small part of Madelon was pathetically moving.

The orchestra, under Mr. Polacco, played with precision and tonal beauty. There was never a hint of exaggeration in this highly flavored music, which lends itself so easily to such treatment. The playing was finished. It was distinguished by a fine sense of values. In short, the performance was one of the most complete and convincing which the Chicagoans have so far given here, and augurs well for the artistic success of the season. S.M.

### Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, last night in Symphony Hall gave the second of this season's series of Monday evening concerts. Jesus Sanromá, pianist, was the assisting soloist. The program:

Galliard-Sonata in major (freely transcribed) small orchestra by Maximilian Steinberg  
Rachmaninoff-Pianoforte Concerto No. 2 in C minor  
Strauss—"An Alpine Symphony"

Returning to his orchestra after a brief mid-winter vacation, Mr. Koussevitzky has begun with enthusiasm by his audience. Even the opening night of a season of opera did not lessen the number of attendants, for, as has become the custom at all concerts of the orchestra, every seat was taken.

Fragmentary and episodic in nature, Galliard's fragile old bit seems scarcely worth the care and pains lavished on its arrangement and performance. For Mr. Steinberg has exercised a skilled technical ability on its restoration. Likewise Mr. Koussevitzky has bestowed on this little antique the same detailed attentiveness which large and brilliant compositions call for him. But this "infinite capacity for taking pains" seems ingrained in the man's nature.

Interest in Galliard's music may be tinged with a certain antiquarianism. Quite another extreme of feeling animates any consideration of Mr. Sanromá's performance of the Rachmaninoff Concerto. Unbelievable as it may seem, this young pianist has not yet had his head turned by the abundance of praise poured on him. He continues to work. He continues to play before audiences both large and small. Most important of all, he continues to improve. Each performance shows a slight but noticeable advance over earlier appearances.

Last evening Mr. Sanromá played as if there existed for him only the music he was traversing and the leader before him. He played Rachmaninoff's music with delicacy, with fervor, with understanding, even with a touch of the "grand manner."

The sophisticated sections of the concerto he stripped of artificiality. Stark, unadorned emotion poured from the intensity, the mounting climax, the surcharged vibrance of the concluding movement. Yet restraint in his call many times in the course of the music. The ardently pat which Mr. Koussevitzky bestowed on the pianist's head was in tune with the enthusiastic applause.

Presumably this performance of Strauss' much discussed "Alpine Symphony" marks its disappearance, for a time at least, from the orchestra's concerts. Two recent pairs of regular concerts have set forth its ingredients. Hearing it once more, one wondered how Strauss limited his realistic imitations to a mere wind machine, a thunder machine and cowbells. For surely they might have incorporated a well-behaved yodel in the mixture.

Fortunately for the hearer, comparatively few sections of the "Alpine Symphony" lend themselves to ridicule. If this music does not achieve the effectiveness of some of Strauss' most compelling works, it does remain beautifully descriptive program music, of a realistic and daring type. But Richard Strauss knows the perverseness of the public and its opinions. How, then, did he summon the courage to risk going down in the annals of popular musical history as the composer of the "Cow-bell Symphony?"

PUBLIC REQUESTS MADE

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 26 (AP)—By the will of Mrs. Clara W. Gibson, filed here yesterday, the St. John's Episcopal Church is given \$15,000 in trust, and the Bangor Fuel Society \$10,000 in trust.

## An American Girl in Ukrainian Costume



Miss Sally Parker of Boston Rendering Voluntary Service for the Ukraine in Acting as Saleswoman in the Ukrainian Arts and Crafts Shop Directed by Mrs. Jacob Makohin in Newbury Street

whom she herself is related by marriage and who bridges the distance between them and her home, which is in Boston, by a boundless sympathy and perception of their critical problems which are compounded of racial pride and a desire to remain independent and a knowledge that, for the moment, the world is inclined to forget them.

## COL. MACNIDER ASKS UNITED DRAFT PLAN Preparedness Urged as Way to Lasting Peace

Col. Hanford Macnider, Assistant Secretary of War, in Boston on an inspection tour of the army corps area and the local industrial survey districts, strongly advocated the universal conscription bill pending in Congress, providing for the draft of capital and labor as well as men in time of national emergency.

Colonel Macnider, addressing the Women's Republican Club at the Copple-Place Hotel yesterday afternoon and the Chamber of Commerce in the evening, contended that military men are equally as desirous of maintaining peace as avowed pacifists, and that while adequate preparedness is urged it is sponsored only that it may lead to continued peace.

The reception to the Assistant War Secretary at the chamber was largely attended. Other speakers were Roland M. Boyden, president; Eliot Wadsworth, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and William S. Youngman, State Treasurer.

Following this occasion, Colonel Macnider and his party left for a special car for Springfield where he will remain tonight and leave tonight for Albany and other cities west.

## COMMUNITY FAIR BUYS TRACT OF LAND

CHESTER, Mass., Jan. 26 (Special)—Permanent quarters, necessitated by the steady growth of the community fair of North Chester, Chester Hill and Littleville, have been obtained by the Community Fair Association. A tract of land has been purchased on the main North Chester road and foundations have been laid out for a building to be used for exhibits and a dining hall.

Timber has been contributed by residents of the community and the building will be ready for use by the opening of the fair season this year. In previous years the association has conducted a one-day fair, using the highway for athletic events, the adjacent private lawns for exhibits of fruits, fancy work and vegetables and for dining facilities.

## MIDSHIPMEN'S CRUISE ITINERARY ARRANGED

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 26 (AP)—The Navy Department's plans for the annual midshipmen's practice cruise were made public here yesterday. The battleships Wyoming, New York, and Utah will make up the contingent, which will sail from Annapolis May 31 and arrive here June 11, to remain 10 days for tactical exercises, overhauling and refueling. The rest of the schedule follows: At Portland, Me., June 25-28; at New York, July 2-6; at Newport, July 9-26; at Guantanamo, Cuba, Aug. 1-21 (for target practice, overhauling and refueling); return to Annapolis Aug. 26.

## DR. KOHLER LEAVES CLARK UNIVERSITY

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 26 (AP)—Dr. Wolfgang Kohler, professor of philosophy in the University of Berlin, who has been at Clark University the past year, left Worcester today for Germany to resume his chair in the German University. Dr. Kohler invited Dr. John P. Nafe of Clark University to go to Germany during the next academic year and lecture at the University of Berlin. It is expected that leave of absence will be granted Dr. Nafe by the trustees, who are to meet Saturday.

## CHELSEA CASES TO GET UNDER WAY

Mayor Quigley and 44 Others  
Appear in Court

Lawrence F. Quigley, Mayor of Chelsea, his brother, Thomas F. Quigley, and 43 others, including several policemen of Chelsea, appeared in the United States Court this morning in answer to summonses, citing them in connection with indictments charging conspiracy to violate the prohibition law.

Judge Ellisha H. Brewster, who will preside in the case, granted a private preliminary hearing to the 11 attorneys who represent the defendants. This lasted 1½ hours, after which it was announced that the court would adjourn. Harold P. Williams, United States Attorney, and his two assistants, H. C. Thompson and Elihu D. Stone, will represent the Government in the proceedings.

The crowd was so great in the corridors of the Federal Building that it was deemed necessary to rope off the entrance to the court room. It was announced that only the defendants, witnesses, attorneys and newspaper men will be admitted to the trial, which is expected to get under way tomorrow.

## BUENOS AIRES HONORS AMERICAN CONDUCTOR

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 26 (Special)—Fritz Reiner, conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, has accepted an invitation to conduct a season of opera and symphony concerts for three months next summer at the Teatro Colon, in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Mr. Reiner at the close of the Cincinnati season will be admitted to leave for Budapest to conduct a short season of opera there at the Royal Opera House. From Budapest he will go direct to Buenos Aires.

## At Boston Playhouses

### Wilbur Theater

Knowing that "Is Zat So?" has amused New York playgoers for a year, a large audience gathered at the Wilbur Theater last evening to see a touring company in this farce by James Gleason and Richard Taber. It is an anecdote of the adventures in Fifth Avenue of two gentlemen who lived "over der wicket, down by der winegar yoke," and the laughter of those who were pleased was loud and almost continuous.

Now these adventures are "Hap" Hurley and the professional boxer whom he manages, "Chic" Brown. They are a devoted pair, much given to the gas house district equivalent of Pottash and Perlmutter's recriminations. Theaters are run to please the majority of their patrons; "Is Zat So?" pleases most of its audience immensely; ergo, "Is Zat So?" is a good play.

Under the circumstances the management presumably knows what it is about, so beyond remarking that Harry T. Kelly might be the twin of one of the authors, James Gleason, and is an expert in a sort of vaudeville style of trick acting, few comments on the cast are called for. There were moments when the suave good breeding of Lionel Glenister provided a graceful contrast to the torrent of slang uttered by "Chic" and "Hap."

Pugilism was exemplified in one episode, which has not been allowed to become too realistic. It would seem that the effect of this episode could be made even more acceptable by requiring the contestants to wear jerseys. In the end the good intentions of "Chic" and "Hap" are rewarded, for they help to expose a boulder who has been making miserable the lives of the hapless and the young who befriends them.

### Repertory Theater

Repertory Theater—"Captain Brassbound's Conversion," a play of adventure by Bernard Shaw, produced under the direction of Henry Jewett.

"Captain Brassbound's Conversion" was written more than a quarter of a century ago, not to light a candle of wit in a naughty world but to provide Ellen Terry's fame of charming and commanding workmanhood with a fitting holder. To be sure in a jovial and casual way Mr. Shaw took aim at the English judiciary when he chose for his plot the revenge of a brother's widow and orphan upon an errand judge. But his critics at the law are playful and clever, no more. The wronged young man learns that his purpose in life is vulgar and the judge, trapped in the Atlas Mountains, calmly and justifiably maintains faith in the established order of society. Two agents save him; first the woman, his sister-in-law, and second, the United States Navy, recently victorious over Spain's last Armada.

Mr. Shaw was thus lighthearted, one believes, because his attention was divided. There was Ellen Terry and there was phonetics. His interest in the application of Henry Sweet's laws and of socialism to speech crops out all the while he is writing about the play and in the way he represents the dialects of the different characters by misspelling. This "phoneticism" has had one bad effect on the acting. The peculiar pronunciation of Felix Drinkwater, son of Waterloo Road, is indicated by violent changes in spelling whereas that of Lady Cicely is hardly shown at all—not, Mr. Shaw explains, because she spoke more correctly but simply because persons of her sort would read the play and be disturbed while those of Drinkwater's sort would not. The speech of the American captain is only occasionally spelled phonetically. The result is simply that the Cockney and the Scot speak broad dialect, the lady and the American scarcely any. The production of the play is aided by fresh, vivid, and appropriate scenery. Unfortunately, so far as the lady is concerned, the play is presented without period costume. The nineties have become delightfully picturesque in the second quarter of the next

century, a fact evidently forgotten, so that Miss Scott would probably find great assistance in the blouse and flowered straw hat stipulated in the stage directions. She has a difficult task which she carries off with credit. Captain Brown might be the twin of one of the authors, James Gleason, and is an expert in a sort of vaudeville style of trick acting, few comments on the cast are called for. There were moments when the suave good breeding of Lionel Glenister provided a graceful contrast to the torrent of slang uttered by "Chic" and "Hap."

### Metropolitan Theater

De Pace, an extraordinary mandolinist, provides a high note in this week's entertainment at the Metropolitan Theater. The orchestra is at its best in the music of "The Choccolate Soldier." Arthur Martell provides an organ number that is filled with humor, and plays his usual musicianly accompaniment for part of the feature picture, "Bluebeard's Seven Wives." Despite its startling title, this is a bright farce about the wiles of publicity engineers in Hollywood, and has nothing to do with the stage play of similar name. Ben Lyon is always amusing as the bank clerk who becomes a romantic film favorite, and Lois Wilson, Blanche Sweet and others add to the merriment. The Anderson miniature revue, "In Venice," offers dancing specialties in a pictorial setting.

### B. F. Keith's

An evenly balanced bill is presented at B. F. Keith's this week. Perez and Marguerite are happy in a juggling act. The Versatile Trio sing a group of songs, strumming and playing an accompaniment on banjo, piano, and saxophone. Frank Rose and Edna Thorne appear in a comic skit "Sold." The Sensational Vardels, equilibrists, feature a dive from a platform high in the wings, down a chute—somersaulting on the way. Eva Puck and Sam White are funny as usual in their burlesque of jazz versus opera. Edith Clifford, a comedienne, has a number of clever songs, which she sings skillfully. Hal Skelly, a musical comedy favorite, assumes the character of the "Chump" in a musical act interspersed with dances. George White and Sadie Burt appear in song scenes and dances. Bert Melrose, a clown, has an old-time tale and chair-balancing act that never fails to amuse.

### St. James Theater

Joe Shippee, champion fiddler who won the title in Providence, R. I., made his appearance at the St. James Theater last evening. He was assisted by his daughter and others. There is a refreshing and wholesome atmosphere surrounding this revival of old-time dances in contrast with the trend of modern dancing. Wheeler & Wheeler appeared in an unusual roller skating novelty. Romance and Castle presented a novel singing and dancing act. Frank Van Hoven, prestidigitator, met with enthusiastic applause. Stewart and Olive, formerly with Eddie Leonard, followed with clever hard shoe tap dancing. An interesting feature picture, "When the Door Opened," was presented. Jacqueline Logan played the part of the young girl reared in an old chateau, and Walter McGrail portrayed a young American in Canada.

### Boston Stage Notes

"The Sport of Kings," a sprightly comedy by Ian Hay, continues its run of popularity at the Copley Theater, with E. E. Clive, Alan Mowbray, C. Wordley Hulise, Katherine Standing and all the other members of the resident company in congenial parts.

Continuing offerings in Boston theaters include "The Poor Nut," college farce, at the Hollis; "White Collars," farce of social contrasts, at the Plymouth; "Able's Irish Rose," farce of racial disparities, at the Castle Square; Stella Dallas, domestic film drama at the Dallas, and "The Big Parade," most honest and most thrilling of all film romances about the World War.

## CHICAGO'S AIR PLANS PROGRESS

Committee Is Expected to  
Make Lake-Front Airport  
Report in Week

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Progress in plans to establish an airport on Chicago's lake front, close to the principal town business district, is being made by the executive committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, which was recently invited by a conference of many interested groups to name an air development committee to unify plans and to evolve a means of financing and operating the landing field.

It is revealed here that within a week a report of the executive committee may be expected on this project and that then, with expected appointment of a central group to represent financial, civic, official, commercial aviation, shipping, and other interests, promotion of the airport will be speeded up.

Investigation by the Chicago Association of Commerce discloses that, though the city has been slow in preparing an airport to help make this the commercial aviation center of the country, there are numerous landing fields surrounding the metropolis. Extending from Kenosha, Wis., on the north, Joliet on the south, Aurora on the west and Michigan City, Ind., at the southeast, are nine improved, modern landing fields, and 35 emergency landing fields. The survey shows that Chicago has four manufacturers of commercial airplanes in addition to the United States Air Mail plant and factory at Maywood, a western suburb. It is estimated by the association that more than 50 persons now actually use their own airplanes in flying in the vicinity of Chicago. Six schools here give instruction in aviation. Two companies are organized to carry air express.

## SOFT COAL STATION OPENS IN PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 26.—A soft coal demonstration station was opened in the public mall yesterday afternoon. Among those present and participating in the exercises were Lieut.-Gov. Nathaniel W. Smith, Mayor Joseph A. Gaynor and Col. George H. Webb, State Fuel Commissioner. The principal address was delivered by Denny B. Goode, executive secretary of the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association. Arrangements were made for the opening of a demonstration station in Pawtucket and for a traveling truck demonstration throughout Providence next week.

### RED SCHOOLHOUSE SAVED

CARATUNK, Me., Jan. 26 (Special)—Steps are being taken for the preservation of the "Little Red Schoolhouse" where Col. J. W. Spaulding attended school. This schoolhouse was built 100 years ago.

## MARKET FOR FRUIT SURPLUS IS SOUGHT

Survey in California Shows  
Need of Co-operation

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16 (Staff Correspondence).—An advertising agency has completed a survey which shows that the per capita consumption of fruit in the fresh, canned, and preserved states has not greatly increased in the past several years. Commenting on these findings, William V. Cruess, in charge of fruit products, said, in an interview: "It is my belief that the fruit growing industries must, in the future, utilize a much greater proportion of their crop for the preparation of various products and by-products than has been the case in the past. Increasing production is making it necessary to grade and cull fruit more rigidly than in the past in order that only the choicest fruit reaches the consumer."

"Canneries are becoming more insistent on large size and fine appearance in canning fruit. Fresh fruit packing houses are finding that it pays to ship only the best fruit to the western markets. We have set to work to take what they leave. Less artificial fruit flavor and color and imitation fruit drinks should result. We are co-operating with the fruit-growing industries, canners, dried fruit packers, and others in this work in the attempt to meet the problem of utilizing the surplus, for we believe it the most pressing problem confronting the fruit grower today."

## NEW NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING IS SOUGHT

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 26 (AP)—The Legislature is to be asked to provide a new structure or an addition to the Worcester State Normal School, which legislators have been informed, is inadequate and obsolete. The school was planned to provide for 240. There were 235 admitted last fall, and already 250 have asked to be admitted next fall, but no more than 75 can be accepted.

### POST OFFICE IS ADVANCED

HALLOWELL, Me., Jan. 26 (Special)—The post office here, which for 20 years has been under the second-class rating, is to become a first-class office on July 1. There are now only eight such offices in Maine. They are Auburn, Augusta, Bangor, Biddeford, Lewiston, Portland, Rockland and Waterville. The Hallowell office qualified for first-class classification by postage sales in 1925, amounting to \$40,460.

### VETERAN POSTAL CLERK DINED

Completing his fifth year of service in the Post Office Department this week, William A. Wilder, a clerk in the inquiry section at the Burlington Avenue branch, was honored at a banquet by other employees on the third floor of the building, last evening. Roland M. Baker, postmaster; Herbert N. Hanson, assistant postmaster, and A. M. Cullis, superintendent of mails, were present.

## COMPULSORY DRILL OPPOSED

Discontinuance of School  
Military Requirement Re-  
quested by Women

A resolution urging that compulsory military training be discontinued in the public schools of the United States on the ground that it is "unnecessary for national defense, opposed to American traditions, and an increasing expense to taxpayers" was made known today by the Massachusetts Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Adopted at its meeting in Boston yesterday, the resolution says that "even in Europe compulsory training has no place in public schools and universities but is left to other agencies," and urges that Congress make no increased appropriations for military training either within or without educational institutions. The petition, particularly recommending that educators "work against the compulsory feature in military training, and stress the universal and carefully individualized physical training."

Other resolutions passed by the state branch congratulated President Coolidge on his readiness to co-operate with the conference for disarmament, urged that whatever other nations do regarding private manufacture of arms the United States act independently to prohibit private manufacture of arms and ammunition, and appealed for the entrance of the United States in the World Court and into the League of Nations. Greater hospitality to foreign students studying at American universities, and the extension of community discussion groups were also advocated.

Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, president of the league, and Dr. Mary Emma Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, both addressed the meeting, emphasizing the view that successful efforts are being continually made to insure an enduring world peace.

The following officers of the Massachusetts branch were elected: Chairman, Mrs. James W. Elliott; vice-chairman, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead.

Executive board: Mrs. John S. Codman, Miss Helena Dudley, Mrs. Edgar E. Fay, Mrs. R. G. Lopus, Mrs. I. L. Winter, Mrs. James S. Stone, Mrs. Emma T. Oliver, Mrs. J. D. Leland, Mrs. William P. Everts, Miss Eugenia Frothingham, Miss Elizabeth Sessions.

### BROWN TO DEFEND DRY ACT

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 26 (Special)—Brown University, Princeton are to hold a debate in Sayles Hall on the evening of Feb. 27 on the question, "Resolved, that the Volstead Act amended to allow the sale of light wines and beers would be preferable to the act in its present form." Brown will take the negative side of the issue.

# A DIAMOND

## Jubilee Value

### The Greatest Values We Have Ever Offered

## 150 Fur Scarfs

—all fluffy brand new Scarfs—dyed in all the fashionable Spring shades.

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### Fox Scarfs

Dyed in these shades: Alaska Blue, Hudson Bay Blue, Amber, Baum Marten, Lucille Brown.

Beginning Wednesday

Women's Fur Section  
Second Floor, Main Store

## Jordan Marsh Company

Dyed in these shades:  
New Blue  
Alaska Blue  
Eclipse  
Beige  
Platinum

## Jordan Marsh Company



## RESALE PRICE CONTROL URGED

Connecticut Chamber Directors Vote Eleven to Ten in Advocacy

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26 (AP)—That price-cutting nullifies to a considerable extent the results achieved by spending vast sums for advertising was maintained by Horace B. Cheney, of Cheney Brothers of South Manchester, during a debate here today before the directors of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce on resale price control. The directors voted, 11 to 10, to have the chamber go on record as in favor of resale price control.

Mr. Cheney believed that the law of competition would prevent a manufacturer from obtaining unreasonable profits were he allowed to control resale prices for his products. He told how price cutting had forced one line of his firm's products off the market at a loss of more than \$1,000,000.

"Judge Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court told me years ago that he had never seen a case so mismanaged by its proponents as that of price maintenance, and that were it to be presented to the courts on the basis of the fundamental justice involved the principle would be upheld," declared Mr. Cheney. "Although many persons think so, the courts have never yet passed on the principle of price maintenance in itself."

"In asking the Government to give them the authority to fix, maintain and enforce resale prices, manufacturers are asking the Government to do more for them than it does for its own bond issues," said Edward N. Allen of Sage, Allen & Co. of Hartford, who argued against legislation in favor of resale price control.

"Such unlimited authority with safety should be given. Furthermore, if the Government grants right, it would probably be necessary to establish a new governmental agency to make sure that the established prices were fair."

## REPUBLICAN CLUB HEARS UNITY PLEA

Vigorous Campaign Opposing Butler Candidacy Forecast

Party unity in 1926 is more necessary than ever before, members of the Republican Club of Massachusetts were told at their thirty-fifth annual meeting yesterday at Gilbert Hall, and a vigorous campaign in Massachusetts was forecast, with Democratic effort in other parts of the country contributing in an effort to prevent the re-election of William M. Butler, Senator, and chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Officers of the club, in many cases re-elections, were chosen as follows: President, Ebon S. Draper, Hope; secretary, Slater Washburn, Worcester; treasurer, Henry Parkman Jr., Boston; vice-presidents, Charles N. Stoddard, Greenfield; T. Walter Carman, Springfield; George R. Wallace, Pittsfield; George N. Jeppson, Worcester; Harry G. Polard, Lowell; Frederick H. Tarr, Rockport; Charles H. Hastings, Lynn; Richard D. Coolidge, Medford; Edgar W. Evans, Somerville; Joseph A. Bianco, East Boston; Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, Boston; Walter B. Grant, Boston; Mrs. Parke W. Hewins, Wellesley; Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Milton; Edmund Cole, Fall River; and Francis T. Bowles, Barnstable.

Executive committee: Charles M. Davenport, Boston; Benjamin F. Felt, Melrose; Miss Sybil H. Holmes, Brookline; Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, Boston; George A. Rich, Foxboro; George H. Ellis, Newton; Mrs. C. Hannigan, Winchester; Gayden W. Morrill, Newburyport; Francis Prescott, Grafton; Henry F. Ripley, Hingham; Henry D. Rockwell, North Andover.

Election committee: Harcourt Amory Jr., Boston; Rogers Dow, Boston; George A. Lyon, Boston; Sinclair Weeks, Newton; C. B. Bruce Wetmore, Boston.

The total membership of the club, according to the report filed by Chairman Benjamin F. Felt of the executive committee, is 2528.

## MAINE PADLOCKING LAW IS ADVOCATED

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 26 (Special)—A state padlocking law, in addition to the present injunction law, as a supplement to the federal padlocking law, and a law forbidding the possession of liquor by individuals, except under prescription, are additions to the present state prohibitory law recommended by Sheriff King P. Graham of Cumberland County. "There is but little drinking now among working men and business men compared with what was formerly the case," says Sheriff Graham. "Most of the drinking that is done now is by the idle rich and the idle poor."

## CAMBRIDGE TAX RISE WOULD AID TEACHERS

Supporting the school-teachers of the city in their attempt to obtain funds for raising their salaries, the Cambridge School Committee last night voted to petition the Legislature for an addition of 50 cents to the Cambridge tax rate for school purposes, the money to be used at the discretion of the school committee.

Mrs. Jessie W. Brooks alone dissented from this action, wishing to submit the question to the taxpayers in the form of a referendum. The proposed increase to the tax rate would bring a revenue of \$50,000 a year, it is estimated.

## QUARTERMASTER TO BE GUEST

Major Gen. B. Frank Cheatham, recently appointed Army Quartermaster General, will be the guest of the Army and Navy Club in the Hotel Bellevue this evening. An informal reception will be held from 4 to 5 o'clock at which Col. William E. Horton, Quartermaster, First Corps Area, will present the officers of the area to the chief of the Quartermaster department.

## Forest Hills Section Still Retains the Forests and the Hills



## Handel and Haydn Day Program Given at Store's Celebration

Courtenay Guild, Society's President, Tells Jordan Marsh Audience of Musical Boston, and Triqua Ensemble Renders Modern and Older Songs

Resuming its programs this afternoon after the Saturday-Monday intermission, the Jordan Marsh Company's recreation hall was again crowded for the Handel and Haydn Day of the diamond jubilee celebration. Burnelle G. Hawkins, store manager, opened the program as usual, referring to the part the Jordan Marsh Company has taken in the civic development of Boston, and introducing the speaker of the afternoon, Courtenay Guild, president of the Handel and Haydn Society. Mr. Guild spoke briefly on "Musical Boston, Old and New."

As the first great oratorio society in America, the Handel and Haydn Society has exerted a great influence not only on musical development in Boston, but in the entire United States, for more than 100 years, Mr. Guild said, the society having been organized in 1815. In 1818 it gave the first complete performance in America of Handel's "Messiah," and the following year it gave the first complete performance in America of Haydn's "Creation." From then on it has given to Boston some of the greatest music in the world, and has been ever ready to co-operate in giving the city the best music in music and assist it in developing a musical consciousness, he said.

Members of Women's Chorus. A program of songs was given by the Triqua Ensemble from the women's chorus of the society. It is composed of Elsie Carlson, Ethel Dwyer, Estelle Howe, Ruth H. Littlefield, Sara F. Haines, Helen Hill, Belle Kuhns, Elizabeth S. Rose and Bernice Rich with M. Elizabeth Griffith as accompanist.

The ensemble was organized as a result of the numbers contributed by the group to the "Elijah" performance which was a part of Boston's first music week celebration in May, 1924. Winning instant recognition at that time it has since given programs successfully throughout New England. The only organization of its kind in Boston it occupies a distinct place among the musical organizations of the city.

Made up of modern as well as older music the program included MacDowell's "To a Wild Rose," "Lift Thine Eyes," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," a minuet and "The Fairies Festival."

The gown worn by Miss Griffith was worn by Julia Ward Howe when presented at the Court of St. James's.

Costume of Miss 1850. Attracting much admiring comment from those who viewed the exhibits distributed throughout the store departments was a young girl who seemed to have stepped out from yesterday with a message from the beauty and loveliness of those days and a tribute to the beauty and advantages of today.

That Forest Hills may still hold some claim to the characteristics implied by its name is indicated by the accompanying aerial photograph of that section. The hills naturally flatten out in an aerial view, but a surprising "forest" of trees is revealed by this bird's-eye view.

Forest Hills proper lies about central in the picture to the right of the car tracks, with the Forest Hills elevated station showing up as the darker of the two long narrow buildings in the upper center. The lighter building is the car shed of the Boston Elevated. Directly to the right of the car shed, seen as a rectangular open space at the edge of the wood, is the new playground of the city of Boston, while straight above it, with the small white tower standing out against the trees is the Forest Hills Court House.

Standing out in evidence, winding diagonally up the middle of the picture, is the Providence branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, with the West Roxbury picture at the left center and entering the Providence branch at the elevated station, Washington Street, showing white between the two railroad lines at the left, travels a straight path to Boston with the elevated line, gradually fading into the distance at the top right.

The wide street running perpendicularly up the picture with the double car lines is Hyde Park Avenue. Parallel to it on the right is Washington Street, comprising the upper and darker section, and Westbourne Road comprising the lighter section and running into an oval in the lower right. Intersecting the junction of Washington Street and Westbourne Road is Eldridge Street, which with Hyde Park Avenue forms two of the boundaries of the Woodbourne Community development, locally known as "White City."

Just around the bend in Washington Street, in about the center of the picture, is the flat-roofed, three-story building of the Francis S. Parkman Grammar School, while showing against it is the dark steeple of the Methodist-Episcopal Church.

In connection with community development it is interesting to note Stony Brook, which has been called "Boston's White Elephant" because of the difficulties it presented to the expansion of that section. It runs as a dark line from the group of trees at the center of the lower border diagonally to the left, then under Hyde Park Avenue and the railroad tracks, and curves upward toward the group of houses on Washington Street where it disappears under an artificial covering.

The wooded section in the upper left is a part of the Arnold Arboretum, with Jamaica Pond near the top border. In the large open field bordering the upper side of the West Roxbury branch of the railroad, scarcely discernible as a dark oval, is an artificial pond recently finished by the Arboretum for the raising of sub-aquatic plants.

Comparatively little manufacturing is to be found in this district. The large flat building of two wings, near the center of the left border, is the automobile factory of the Farnham-Nelson Company, while the low rectangular building directly above the houses between the railroad

## PHILIPPINE RUBBER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PLAN DEBATED

Captain Emilio B. Macasaet, Attache at Boston, Emphasizes Islands' Attitude Against Permanent Control by American Interests of Proposed Areas

While the resources of the Philippine Islands offer a substantial rubber supply for the United States, the opportunity thus open to American laborers must not be utilized as a means of obtaining permanent control of the Philippine rubber areas, Capt. Emilio B. Macasaet, Philippine attaché stationed in Boston, emphasized today in commenting upon the need for expanding rubber production.

He emphasized that any development undertaken by American interests should be strictly in accordance with the land laws of the islands, providing that the land shall be leased for only a stipulated number of years.

## Large Acreage Available

Captain Macasaet says the Philippines will welcome prospective rubber producers who come to the islands prepared to execute the short-term lease for plantation lands which may be renewed for not longer than 75 years in all. He says that the Philippines are keenly interested in the condition of the rubber production of the world, having millions of acres of land especially adapted to the culture of the best grade of rubber.

The attaché is in constant communication with the Philippine insular Government and he insists that conditions were never more favorable for the extension of the rubber industry in the islands than at present. Instead of there being a scarcity of labor there, as has been the case in some United States prospective rubber raisers would have it appear, there is, he asserts, an abundance of intelligent and eager labor awaiting call.

## Permanent Work Sought

He said that laborers would gladly go from the crowded Luzon and Visayan groups of islands and settle permanently on the proposed rubber plantations in the fertile islands located south of the typhoon belt. But, he said, these men must have assurance of fair compensation and permanent work. He declared that the Philippine Government would not consent to the degradation of the present immigration and emigration laws and allow labor to be imported from Japan or from China into the Philippines.

He mentioned the rubber crops of the past score and more of years, and said that had United States citizens taken hold of the situation years ago the island would be producing rubber in such amount as to make monopoly impossible in any other quarter of the world. He added:

"Statistics taken from 1913 are the most satisfactory. They show that the yield of 1924 was the largest on record in the Philippines, when 97,905 kilos were produced, and the value of the island rubber crop that year was estimated at \$55,128. In 1919, 86,503 kilos were produced, and the value was placed then at \$70,034. One unusual record was that of 1922, when not a pound of rubber was exported from the islands. Since then, however, conditions are reassuringly better, and the prospects for next year are even better than they have been before."

## ALL BUT 15 QUALIFY IN SECOND BAR TEST

Of 319 applicants for admission to the Massachusetts Bar, 304 successfully passed the examination conducted on Jan. 2, which was substituted for the regular test of last July wherein it was alleged that fraudulent methods had been employed by certain of the applicants and it was deemed necessary to disregard results of the first test.

Of the 15 applicants whose names Hollis R. Bailey, chairman of the board of bar examiners, would not present to the Supreme Court on Friday for admission as practicing attorneys, the examiner said it is quite likely that at least some of them will be admitted at a later date. Despite the unusual occurrence of having to repeat the test, Mr. Bailey said that the percentages of failures was remarkably small, whereas in some years the failures have amounted to 40 and 50 per cent.

## MECHANICAL ENGINEER APPOINTED BY B. & M.

The appointment as mechanical engineer of the Boston & Maine Railroad of Charles E. Barba, who was in charge of several important departments at the Watertown Arsenal during the war, and who since 1922 has been superintendent of the Osgood-Bradley Car Company at Worcester, was announced today.

At the same time W. O. Forman, mechanical superintendent, announced also the appointment of Carl B. Smith as assistant to the mechanical superintendent under special assignment.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26 (AP)—A post card mailed on April 25, 1902, in New York City, to L. T. Riggs of this city, was delivered last week to 54 Shelton Avenue, where Mr. Riggs lived at that time. It was learned yesterday that three days after the card was dropped in a mail chute in New York it arrived at the New Haven Post Office, remaining there until found and delivered.

## FEDERAL COAL BUREAU URGED

Mr. Treadway of Massachusetts Defines Coal as Necessity and Seeks Control

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Defining coal as a public necessity, the sale of it to be regulated accordingly, is the purpose of a proposal made by Allen Treadway, Representative from Massachusetts, to the Senate District of Columbia Committee.

He recommends that a coal bureau be established in Washington to regulate the sale of coal, all dealers to be licensed. The bureau would have the power to revoke the license of any dealer found guilty of profiteering.

Reports would have to be made to the bureau from time to time by the dealers, showing the amount of coal on hand, what was paid for it and at what price it was being sold. The bureau would, further, have power to examine the dealer's books and would have the co-operation of the Bureau of Mines and other governmental bodies in getting the facts about output at the mines and the fuel content of their product and would also have means of getting information from the operators as to the prices for coal shipped into the district.

Mr. Treadway's idea is that if this plan can be applied to the District of Columbia it would work elsewhere and would lead to the establishment of a permanent national bureau along similar lines. Figures obtained from the Department of Commerce by Mr. Treadway show that coke, which is what large numbers of residents in Washington are having to depend upon, in household sizes was quoted Dec. 17 last as \$5.75 to \$6 f. o. b. the mines, the freight rate to Washington being approximately \$3. The committee has received letters from consumers stating that they have to pay \$15 for such coke.

The Department of Commerce informed Mr. Treadway that the coke quotations were given in a trade journal which quoted coke at Boston at \$10.50 a ton. Boston has a freight rate of \$2.58 a ton more than Washington.

Run-of-mine New River Pocahontas coal was, according to the same authority, quoted at \$6.25 a ton and Mr. Treadway is obtaining for the most recent Boston quotations for comparison with Washington prices. Testimony before the special committee of which Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, is the chairman, is to the effect that selling prices in the soft coal fields, especially run of the mine, are low, but that they are unreasonably high in Washington.

Mr. Treadway emphasizes the fact that this is not an emergency measure but one which he thinks should prevail in normal times for the protection of the public to prevent profiteering in coal.

## LIBRARY CONCERTS OFFERED TO PUBLIC

Mrs. F. S. Coolidge Donates Lenox Series

A series of six chamber music concerts is to be given free by the Lenox Quartet at the Boston Public Library beginning next Sunday evening, through the generosity of Mrs. Frederic S. Coolidge. Each program will include a new piece, and, except the last, will contain at least one work by an American composer.

The concerts are a gift of Mrs. Coolidge to the people of Boston. They are free to everybody who can obtain a seat in time. The doors of the lecture hall, entrance from Boylston Street, will be open two hours before the concerts. Jan. 31, Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28, March 7 and 14 are the dates and 8 o'clock p. m. the time.

The members of the Lenox Quartet are: Wolfe Wolfson, first violin; Edwin Ideler, second violin; Herbert Borodkin, viola, and Emmerich Stoeber, violoncello. The following program will be given next Sunday: Charles Martin Loeffler, "Music for Four Stringed Instruments"; Henry Purcell, "Chacony for Strings, in G minor"; Johannes Brahms, "Quartet in C minor, Op. 51, No. 1."

Mrs. Coolidge believes that the development of the study and appreciation of music should be a part of the program of a public library, and in this she is furthering the idea which prompted Allen A. Brown to give to the Boston Public Library his music collection.

## MORE ICE CREAM PLANTS IN MERGER

Five Companies Consolidate With Eastern Dairies

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 26 (AP)—Consolidation of five more large ice cream plants with the Eastern Dairies, Inc., involving an additional investment by the concern of \$1,000,000, was announced at the first annual meeting of the corporation here yesterday afternoon.

The Semon Ice Cream Company of New Haven, the What Cheer Creamery Company of Pawtucket, R. I., the Made-Rite Ice Cream Company of New Bedford and the Howe Ice Cream Company and the Norton Ice Cream Company, both of Rutland, Vt., are the new companies merging with the larger organization which was formed last spring by the consolidation of Tait Brothers, Inc., of this city, the Good Ice Cream Company of Burlington, Vt., the New Haven Dairy of New Haven and the Dolbey Ice Cream Company of Providence.

Harry J. Tait of this city was re-elected chairman of the board of directors and Charles O. Morris of Newton and New Haven was re-elected president. John Semon of New Haven was added to the board of directors.

## MR. MELLON ADDS TO GIFT

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Jan. 26 (AP)—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, with a gift of \$25,000 announced yesterday, has brought to \$200,000 the amount he has given for a library at Choate School here.



1



## JAPAN STIRRED BY MILITARY ACT

School "Spiritual Training"  
Revolting to Japanese  
and Koreans Alike

TOKYO, Jan. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The numerous opponents of universal military training for all schoolboys from 12 years upward have not done as much for their cause as have the military authorities themselves through their blunders. The War Office and the Ministry of Education, which are responsible for the measure, and which are now seeking to enlarge its scope so as to include all young men who are not students as well, have consistently insisted that its principal purposes were to provide physical training and, even more important, "spiritual training," or intensification of loyalty and patriotism.

Shortly after the imposition of military training in the schools there occurred at the Commercial College in Otaru, Hokkaido, an incident that has roused the nation to the dangers inherent in intrusting the "spiritual training" of young Japan to professional military men. Major Suzuki, the officer detailed to that school, gave his students a hypothetical problem which is a revelation, and which is worth reproducing here in full. His instructions were:

1. At 6 a. m., Oct. 15, there occurred a big earthquake with the center of the shock at Mt. Tengu, destroying nearly all the houses in Sapporo and Otaru regions. The shock was immediately followed by fire at many places, which raged uncontrolled, fanned by a strong western wind. The citizens of Otaru are panic-stricken.

2. Anarchists agitating among Koreans take the opportunity of the catastrophe to destroy completely Sapporo and Otaru. They are assembled at Otaru Park to discuss the plans for their raid. But the reserve soldiers of the city seize the plot and, rising at once, attack them and fight them back eastward to Shidomo Hill, where the enemy, relying on natural strategy, defend themselves tenaciously. They do not yield an inch, and the reservists' attack seems about to collapse.

3. At this point a mobilization order comes to the students of the Otaru Commercial College. They are ordered to assemble in the school yard at 9 a. m. and at once to organize themselves into a regiment, the purpose of which is to reinforce the reservists.

**Popular Indignation**  
Comment upon the implications that lie in the presentation of such a hypothetical problem to students whose ages range from 17 and 18 to 22, 23, and 24 years is unnecessary. The Koreans living in Otaru were the first to rise in indignation. They were warmly supported by the labor unions of the city. Parents of the students were the next to come forward. It was impossible to localize the situation, and news of the event spread like wildfire throughout Japan.

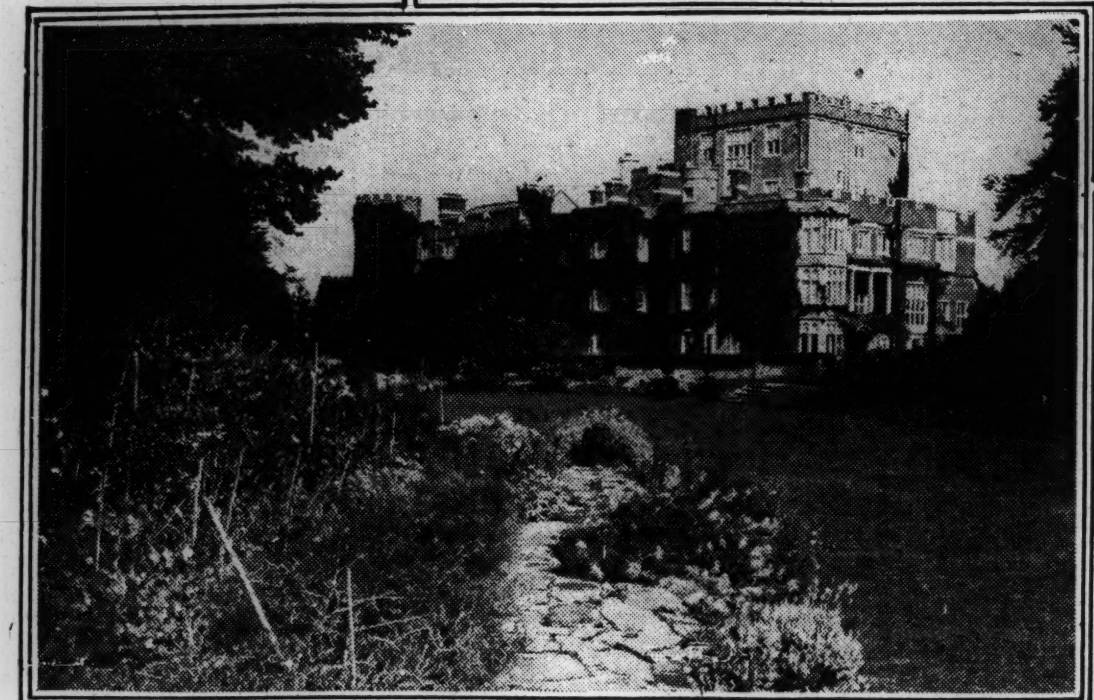
In the universities of Tokyo, Kyoto and elsewhere the agitation against military training sprang up with renewed vigor, but the university authorities, acting under instructions from the present reactionary Minister of Education, took drastic steps to suppress it. No student is allowed to express opposition to military training at present, and meetings organized to discuss it are dissolved. Reports of the arrest of university students are daily occurrences. Usually some flimsy pretext is given for such arrests, as in the case at Kyoto a day or two ago, where 40 students of the Imperial and Doshisha Universities were arrested and a great deal of "inflammatory literature" seized. All but two of the 40 were released, and it was stated that these two were "in possession of handbills hostile to military education."

**Comment Stilled**  
It would seem that the opponents of military training in the schools are powerless even to make themselves heard. When the measure was first proposed there was a half-hearted condemnation of it on the part of some of the Japanese papers which choose to consider themselves "liberal," but to whom true liberalism is little more than the fad of the day. In the colleges and universities there was an active movement against the measure, but the Ministry

of Education took pains to stifle it, and resentment had since been simmering beneath the surface until the occurrence of "the Otaru imaginary case," as it is called.

That case, revealing with startling brutality the type of "spiritual training" which was being given the coming generation, has fanned the flames of this resentment to the point where they are breaking out daily in all parts of the Empire, although the authorities take pains to stamp out each spark, or, rather, to hide the spark from public gaze, for it is impossible to stamp it out.

In the meantime, the deep opposition to the militarization of Japan's school generation is smoldering beneath the surface, where it will continue to grow until it gains the strength to break through the official restrictions imposed from above. Exactly what will happen then cannot be forecast.



## Island Kingdoms for Sale in England and Scotland

Lundy in the Bristol Channel, Free From All Taxation, Recently Sold to London Business Man

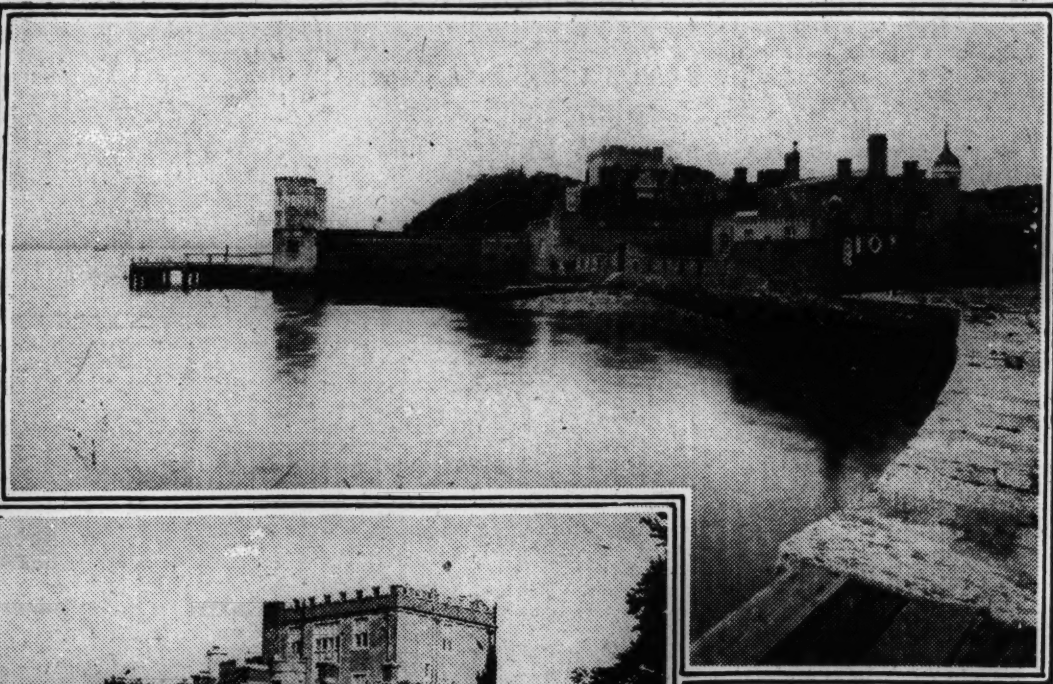
London  
Special Correspondence  
THE Count of Monte Cristo lived, in the midst of luxuries and wonders, on an island of his own in the Mediterranean. Like Alexander Selkirk he was monarch of all he surveyed, his right there was none to dispute, and since his day every reader of the immortal romance in which his adventures are described have envied him, not indeed his solitary grandeur, but his island kingdom.

It is not given to all of us to become a king in the sense that the King of England or the King of Italy is, but given a sufficiently large banking account, and not very large at that, there is no reason why kingship on a minor scale cannot be attained. A few weeks ago Lundy, in the Bristol Channel, was sold for £16,000 to a London business man who for this mere bagatelle acquired complete sway over an attractive island, with absolute freedom from Imperial taxation or county or municipal rates.

**Brownsea Island Castle**  
Now the news comes to hand that Brownsea (or Branksea) Island and Castle are in the market, with another opportunity for someone of playing the rôle of island king. Brownsea Island is situated at the entrance to Poole Harbor in the heart of the beautiful Dorset lake-land of England. In the latter part of 1564 some of the most beautiful scenery in the south of England, and apart from the Castle would offer many inducements to quit the busy world for a life of quiet communion with nature. But to anyone who is not given to Thoreau's habits there is the Castle, which was built in the time of Henry VIII as a defense for Poole and to command all shipping going in and out of the harbor. This surveillance was irksome, if we may believe a complaint dated 1581, which placed on record that "the Governor of Branksea doth molest the inhabitants of the town, and will not suffer them to pass Northaven Point, but doth threaten them to shoot at them, and violently doth take their money from them, which is not only a great hindrance to poor men that were wont to go to the town, but also an infringement of our liberties, whereof we think it very necessary to be remedied."

**Bought for a Shilling**  
Present possession, it goes without saying, does not include the privilege of molesting the sturdy inhabitants of Poole. Since the Civil War the Castle has been used simply as a dwelling house, and a beautiful one it is, fit for any island monarch who may wish to reside there. Given a sufficient figure, and Sir Arthur Wheeler, its present possessor, will vacate his throne immediately and voluntarily so into exile on the mainland of England. In the latter part of the sixteenth century the rental

## Brownsea Island, in Dorset Lakeland, Now on the Market



Reproduced by Permission of Hamilton & Son, Bournemouth  
Upper—The Landing-Stage, Brownsea Island.  
Lower—Brownsea Island Castle, Built in the Time of Henry VIII as a Defence for Poole.

## TANGIER TAXES DELAY PROGRESS

Agriculture Is Mainstay—  
Phosphate Mining Has  
Good Development

TANGIER, Jan. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The recently issued report by the Council of the British Merchants' Morocco Association contains some interesting reading for all those who have commercial relations with the country, or who contemplate having them.

The report naturally deals more with matters which concern the French zone, because it is by far the larger portion of Morocco, and because opportunities have occurred there for development which have been denied to the other two zones. The aggravating feud which the Spaniards have had with the Rifians for so many years has in a large measure prevented many enterprises of a constructive nature from being undertaken, though it is undeniable that more might have been accomplished; and as for the Tangier zone, one can only say that until recently it has been in a state of arrested development owing to the uncertainties of its political future.

**Heavy Taxation**  
Even in the French zone the report points out that its prosperity still continues to be dependent entirely on agriculture and stock raising—on which industries taxation has fallen very heavily in default of other means for producing a revenue.

However, a hopeful sign for the future lies in the marvelous development of phosphate mining, which

of the whole island stood at 9s.; but you will have to pay more now.

If Lundy be unobtainable, and Branksea be too dear, there are other islands round the British coast which offer the opportunity of becoming king at a small price. They go begging at sundry intervals, and the auctioneer is ready to knock them down to the highest bidder. Last summer a distinguished novelist, who had lived for some years on the Island of Herm in the Channel Islands, bought an island off the West Coast of Scotland, which had belonged to Lord Leverhulme. A few years ago Lord Strathcona purchased the isles of Colonsay and Oronsay in the Hebrides, and at the same time an English general became the owner of one of the lesser Orkneys, Calday Island, off the coast of Pembrokeshire, was formerly in the possession of the Rev. W. Done Bushell, a master at Harrow School.

Probably the smallest amount ever paid for an island off the coast of the United Kingdom was one shilling, in consideration of which sum an islet in Lough Erne, County Fermanagh, was, about 20 years ago, sold by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. It is hardly possible to become an island king much cheaper than that!

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Size 18 inches, price 49/6  
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started only a few years ago, but from which the product for 1925 is about 600,000 tons and a conservative estimate places it at 1,000,000 tons per annum in the near future. The high quality of the ore, and the cheapness of its extraction and transport has caused the demand for Moroccan phosphate to increase by leaps and bounds.

**Mineral Development**  
There are possibilities as well for the development of other minerals, which are known to exist, but much will have to be done before these can be considered of any economic value.

From an industrial aspect very promising results can be expected. Already since July, 1921, the number of European enterprises had increased from 268 to 615 in January, 1924; and, now that the Protectorate authorities have embarked on a large scheme for the generation of electricity by utilizing the water power of the country together with the establishment of a thermo-electric generating station of 24,500 horsepower at Casablanca, it is anticipated that the scarcity of fuel which has hitherto stood in the way of rapid development will be removed, and Morocco may manufacture for herself many articles which she is now importing in addition to the 616 European industries with a capital of 288,643,500 francs, employing 7296 hands, already in existence.

**British Interests**  
Some much-needed information on the subject of the protection of British interests under the various treaties is given in this report. The granting of Semsar certificates, it says, is regarded by most firms interested in Morocco as one of the greatest safeguards for the maintenance of economic equality which they possess under the Capitulations; and there is a growing feeling in the British community that no steps should be omitted to maintain intact the rights of British traders, which have been so long established in Morocco.

American business men will find much to interest them in this report; and what is said in regard to the protection of British interests applies equally to them except in so far as the Tangier zone is concerned.

In general, one is struck by the spirit of optimism shown by the council of the British Merchants' Morocco Association in regard to the future of the country, notwithstanding the fact that, like so many others, it is suffering at the moment from adverse and world conditions.

## IRISH DEBATE ROAD PROBLEMS

Transport Facilities Said to  
Be Vital to Development  
of Country

DUBLIN, Jan. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Attention is being focused on Irish transport problems by the National Transport Congress which recently took place in Dublin. The congress was the first of its kind that was ever held—although one is being promoted in New York for the near future—and was one of the most representative Irish gatherings that has been held for many years.

Although neither W. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, nor Sir James Craig, Premier for Northern Ireland, was able to accept the invitation, owing to the political situation, the organizer, A. E. Aston, gathered together all the big business and transport interests of both North and South to discuss what is Ireland's most vital problem today.

Lack of co-ordination of transport plans is reacting on agriculture—the staple industry of the country—and it is recommended that a Minister of Transport should be set up to deal with the whole problem. Ireland is a small country, thinly populated, which is bound to depend more and more on transport as time goes on. The railways have many branch lines that do not pay and never have paid, and it is proposed that these tracks shall be converted into first-class motor roads, leaving the railway company to run and develop its main line traffic.

The railways in Ireland are losing heavily, while the road transport is being restricted owing to the bad state of many of the roads. Heavy lorries are being banned because they cut up the roads, and motor interests urge that the £2,500,000 they pay annually into the road fund should be used for the reconditioning of the mail roads to take the heaviest motor traffic. Given adequate facilities, it is urged, the lorries would feed and not compete with the railways.

At the moment the Free State, which depends so largely on its roads, is only spending £200 a mile on their upkeep, although Great Britain, with a magnificent railway system, which it utilizes to the full, is spending five times as much.

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Price 92/6  
Smart Grey Lizard 1-bar Shoe, low LOUIS XV. heel. Similar shoe in Fawn Lizard.

Price 59/6  
Smart Tan Willow 1-bar Shoe, military heel. Similar shoe in black calf patent leather.

Price 59/6  
Smart Patent and Black Suede Shoe.

Price 57/6  
Patent Shoe with fancy Glace Kid Strapping, Louis XV. heel. Also in Beige with strapping to tone.

Price 55/-  
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Price 55/-  
Willow Calf 1-bar to buckle Golf Shoe with fringe tongue.

Price 49/6  
Brown Zug Grain Gillie Golf Shoe, as sketch.

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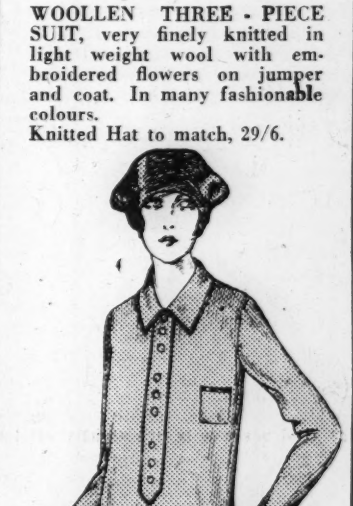
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# Horses, Dogs, Motor-Sleds, and Fords Add to the Sporting Pleasures of Winter



¶ In the poetry that is winter, it is only proper that Pegasus should play a part. Here, then, at St. Moritz, the Swiss mecca for winter sportsmen, we find the fascinating pony ski races, with man's faithful friend sharing man's joys in the glittering Alpine snow.

T. & A. Photos



¶ Throughout Canada much of the sport in winter is provided by dog teams. In Quebec, for instance, a skijoring race is an interesting feature. Young women in vivid coats add color to the scene. Courtesy Canadian Pacific



¶ Only once in every few years is Scotland visited by a winter rigorous enough to cause the lochs to freeze. But when the ice appears they become the meeting places for curlers.

Wide World Photos



¶ When Payette Lake (Idaho) freezes over all the thrills of aquaplaning can be enjoyed by tying a toboggan to a motor-sled. Then, with express speed plus a busy propeller, there is breeze enough.

Underwood & Underwood



¶ For want of a better name let us call this icicling at Murren, Switzerland. It takes winter to unite the kiddie-car and the old-fashioned tandem.

Wide World Photos



¶ One of the difficult maneuvers of skiing, the kick-turn, is here demonstrated by one of the younger generation of winter sportsmen. "Kick-turn" is the skiing term for "about face," buddies.

Wide World Photos



¶ In the logic of skiing whatever comes down must first go up, so these girls are making the preliminary to a speedy descent at St. Moritz easy.

Keystone View Co.



¶ While this number of young folks not infrequently are seen in a Ford, it isn't often that so many are found hanging on to one. Motorized "crack-the-whip," however, is a happy feature when Lake Hopalong (N. J.) has a thick top of ice.

T. & A. Photos



The ripest blackberries in Somersetshire are picked to make Keiller's Bramble Jelly, the conserve with the wild sweetness of the autumn hedgerows in its flavour

## KEILLER'S BRAMBLE JELLY

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¶ Dancing on skates to the music of a "jazz band" at St. Moritz. The jazz band is new to St. Moritz and it may well be that St. Moritz conditions are new to a jazz band—even the cacophony of jazz ought to be accelerated in such a locale.

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## Theatrical News of the World

## The Moscow Billboards

**R**USSIAN newspapers and magazines advertise a riot of historical and biographical plays that makes Americans' enthusiasm for spading up Americana seem a mild interest in their personal past. The Grand Dramatic Theater of Leningrad advertises a play called "The Revolt," which deals with a White Guard conspiracy in which the former tsarist officer Liperkovskiy and the Revolutionary Ruzayev figure. A new play in the Ukrainian language by Kulish, "Communists on the Steppes," is billed at the Dramatic Theater of Kharkov. The play deals with the struggles of the enthusiastic young members of an agricultural commune with the peasants around them who cling stubbornly to the old ways and will not accept the young zealots as prophets, much less as friends. "The importance of this play," says one of the critics, "is that the hero is not one person, but a group. The drama is not word drama. The conflict of ideas is dramatized not in the argument of the characters but in the action of the two groups animated by vastly differing ideologies."

The anniversary day of the 1905 Revolution was celebrated at the Revolutionary Theater in Moscow by a play called "1905" by Nasimovitch, an historical review in three parts, entitled "9th of January," "The Manifesto," and "The Revolutionary Outbreak." Another play with the same title, "1905," made up of folklore and propaganda material, runs at the Readers Theater in Moscow. The description of the play sounds absurd, for it is "made up largely of quotations from Tolstoy and Gorky, Demian Bedny, Trotsky and others," but people attend it, and in Moscow as elsewhere the empty house is supposed to be drama's one worst critic.

The Second Studio of the Moscow Art Theater commemorates the twentieth anniversary of the 1905 upheaval with a play called "Petersburg," miming events that occurred in what was St. Petersburg flying the imperial eagle, and is now Leningrad flying the red flag with its hammer and sickle.

A new opera by Pasternak called "The Eagle Revolt" has been produced at the Leningrad Opera and Ballet Theater. The score is based entirely on folk songs and dances current among the people about the peasant revolts of the eighteenth century. The libretto deals with the Pugachev revolt in the reign of Catherine II.

The Korsch Theater in Moscow announces a play called "Azev" dealing with the exploits of the most famous of spies and agents provocateurs.

All this does not mean that the old classics are not being given, nor that a steady fare of Shaw plays and Strauss operas are not to be had. The Leningrad Opera bills new productions of "Don Juan" and "Kidnapped From the Serail" by Mozart. And of course there are new plays. A few hot out of the oven, whose scenes are not laid either in the past of barbaric Russia or that are not reminiscence or projection of the social revolutionary struggle either in Russia or Europe. Witness "The Monkey Trial," to be staged by the Second Studio of the Moscow Art Theater, with scene laid in Dayton, Tenn., and tempo, if one may venture an advance notice, not unlike the jazz of Lawson's "Processional."

"The Monkey Trial" as Soviet drama will have a topical interest, if one may judge from the excitement caused in Russia by the Tennessee trial. No single American event in years occupied the space in the Russian press. "Screen," a five-kopek graphic magazine with a hundred thousand circulation, contained in less than a year, boasted that the first pictures of Darrow, Malone, Bryan and Scopes to arrive by airplane from Germany appeared in their weekly. Trade-union papers, peasant papers alike carried news stories, leaders and testimonials on the subject, and one school teachers' union even raised a purse of cheroots to send to the Scopes defense fund, and were only deterred by an American visitor who assured them that many prominent Americans had anonymously contributed plenty to the fund already.

## The World Theater

**N**EW from Dublin of the observance of the twenty-first anniversary of the opening of the Abbey Theater brings back memories of delighted evenings spent at the performances by the Irish Players when they were on tour in the United States. With them went Lady Gregory, queen regent of the Abbey. Of all her own plays, she likes best that lyrical anecdote, "The Rising of the Moon." "Nobody ever walked out on that play," she was once heard to say.

Turkish women are displacing Armenian women as actresses in the Constantinople theaters, according to a letter in the Manchester Guardian. Only recently in Turkey and Japan, have customs become so altered as to permit women to appear in plays. It was not so long ago that all women's parts were acted in China by men and boys and they were in the English and American theaters. It is said that in China and Japan today a few uncommonly skillful female impersonators are esteemed above actresses in feminine roles. All the parts in "Hamlet" were recently acted by boys to good effect at Tonbridge School, in England.

When the Dallas Little Theater recently produced "Old Man Minick," they found a satisfactory actor of the title role in E. W. Dunaway, who had been away from the footlights for 30 years, and who acted the part without makeup. Roland Young used no makeup in "Beggars on Horseback" and Margaret Wycherly merely whitened her face and drew a few lines around her eyes and mouth in about 10 seconds when it came time for her cue. George Arliss spent two hours each night making up for Zerkuri in "The Darling of the Gods."

Tom Mix, one of the highest paid players in motion pictures, is vacationing between photoplays in the same cow camp on the Apache Trail in Arizona where, 17 years ago, his monthly pay was \$40 and prunes.

## Films in Oslo

**OSLO, Norway, Jan. 8** (Special Correspondence)—Since Jan. 1 the moving picture theaters of Oslo have come under municipal management. In order that the Oslo public may have the best possible photoplays, Mr. Gunderson, manager of the municipally run moving picture theaters, has taken steps to have a personal conference with representatives of the great foreign, chiefly American, photoplay makers. Mr. Gunderson has said in an Oslo daily that the public he caters for is discriminating and wants only the best plays. The 14 moving picture theaters in Oslo need 300 to 400 new films annually, but so far the world's production of good plays cannot satisfy the demand.

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## An American Theater

## Association Festival

**NEW YORK, Jan. 25**—The American Theater Association, Inc., with headquarters at 501 Fifth Avenue, is to have a three-day dramatic festival in May immediately following the annual Little Theater Tournament, the interested persons may attend both events. This economy of time will mean much to visitors from a distance.

There will be forenoon, afternoon and evening sessions, extending over the first three days of a week yet to be announced, together with the names of experts in various lines that are to conduct the various conferences.

On Monday there will be a lecture by a dramatic critic, two directors' rehearsals of acts of well known plays, a demonstration of stage lighting and a lecture on an historical dramatic subject.

On Tuesday there will be demonstrations of pantomime, diction and voice, costume designing and physical training. That evening the festival attends in a body what ever has been decided upon as the most significant clean play then being presented in New York.

Wednesday there will be a forum discussion of the play attended the night before, a class in make-up, a lecture on little theater organization, the performance by a professional cast of a one-act play, for which the American Theater Association offers a prize, and the performance by professionals of the first act of "The Taming of the Shrew."

## Tom Mix's New Picture

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
**NEW YORK, Jan. 24**—Rialto Theater, "The Yankee Señor," a motion picture adapted by Eve Sussel, directed by Emmett Flynn for Fox. Nothing varies much in Tom Mix's cinematic schooling save the settings and the schoolmistresses. He practices the three R's of the plainsman's.

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## BRITISH IN FIJI LOSING MARKET

Planters Complain of American Invasion and Loss of Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau  
MELBOURNE, Vic., Dec. 22.—British planters in the Fiji Islands are much concerned over the American commercial invasion, which, they declare, is slowly but surely turning the islands into a market for America. More than one-third of the export trade of the group went to America last year, while the imports from the United States were about one-fifth of the total. During 1925 the proportion will be shown to have altered very materially, and to the benefit of America.

The chief complaint of copra and sugar and fruit growers in the Fijis is that Australia and New Zealand are not making any effective attempt to prevent trade going to America. Australia has even ceased the banana trade with the Fijis, a matter of \$500,000 yearly, in favor of her own product of tropical Queensland, and New Zealand is giving preference to the Cook Islands and her mandated group of western Samoa.

Moreover, there is a considerable grievance on the part of British in Fiji against England because of the Colonial Office's refusal to sanction a loan of £1,000,000, a sum declared to have been badly needed for the purpose of developing island trade. The situation is, therefore, a serious one just now in the Fiji group, especially as more and more commercial power is being attained by the Fijians, whose independence increases proportionately.

American trade with the islands has been stimulated of late by the calling at Suva of the Oceanic, or Speckles, line of steamers between San Francisco and Sydney, via Honolulu and Pago Pago, of the ships of the Vacuum Oil Company from New York via Panama, and of many casual vessels under the American flag. During the war copra began to go to American ports in American bottoms, and it has con-

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## Vancouver Ties for

## Second in Standing

Maroons Easily Beat Calgary  
5-1, While Victoria Wins  
From Portland

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Against	Pts
Saskatoon .....	12	1	4	53	25	25
Portland .....	8	1	8	49	51	17
Vancouver .....	8	1	10	48	56	17
Edmonton .....	7	4	9	45	52	16
Victoria .....	6	3	8	29	29	15
Calgary .....	4	2	10	29	39	10

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 26 (Special)—Calgary looked like anything but a hockey team here last night,

and Vancouver won the Western Hockey League game 5 to 1. This victory, coupled with Victoria's triumph at Portland, served to send the local aggregation into a tie for second place with the Americans. Frank Boucher was the star in the Vancouver triumph, scoring three goals.

It was ragged hockey and the game was featured by the referee's whistle blowing as he called the offside closely. Gordon Meeking of Victoria

was the referee, and it is reported that Carl Battell has resigned and Meeking has been ordered to the prairies to take charge of games there.

Vancouver took the lead in the first period when Frank Boucher beat the Calgary defense and scored. It was a fine individual effort. Calgary assaulted the Vancouver goal in the early part of the second period and Gardiner broke through, his shot being deflected away from Lehman's reach by Mackey. The locals regained the lead, however, before the start of the third period, when they again did so.

On a former day the third period was all Vancouver. The third period was all Vancouver. Boucher, Reiniikka and Mackay obtaining further scores.

VANCOUVER CALGARY

Arbour, Reiniikka, l.w. r.w. Oliver, Briden  
Boucher, Connolly, c.c. Wilson, Headley  
Mackay, Wall, .....  
..... l.w. Duncan, MacFarlane  
Moran, Bostrum, l.d. .... r.d. Dutton  
Mackey, r.d. .... l.d. Gardiner  
Lehman, g. .... g. Winkler

Score—Vancouver 5, Calgary 1. Goals  
—Boucher 3, Reiniikka, Mackay, for Van-  
couver. Gardiner, for Calgary. Referee  
..... Time—2:00. Five

—PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 26 (Special)—Portland lost another 3-to-2 hockey game here last night in a Western Hockey League contest. Victoria was the victor. It was the fifth straight defeat for the Rosebuds on home ice and the fourth 3-to-2 defeat of the season. Victoria flashed some brilliant teamwork in winning from Portland. The visitors were three-

Goalie Holmes who stopped 30 tries at the net and some fine back checking on the part of the entire Victoria team were responsible in a large measure for the Bud's defeat. Portland secured an early lead when Hay

converted a quick pass from Irvin in the first two minutes of play. Just before the intermission Walker tied the score for Victoria on a three-man rush.

Victoria took the lead in the second period when Anderson drove the rubber home after it had been taken down the ice on another three-man attack. Hay tied the count in the first five minutes of the third period. The teams remained tied for 1m. 5s. and then

Frederickson shot the winning goal on a pass from Oatman. The summary:

VICTORIA	PORTLAND
Walker, Meeking, lw.	
	rw, McCormick, McVeigh
Oatman, Fraser, c.c.c.	Irvin, Townsend
Frederickson, Hart, rw.	lw, Hay, Doraty
Patrick, ld.	.....rd, Trapp
Loughlin, Anderson, rd.	
	ld, Traub, Dutkowski
Holmes, k.	.....g, McCusker
Score—Victoria 3, Portland 2. Goals—Walker, Anderson, Frederickson for Vic-	

SMITH WINS DALLAS  
OPEN TOURNAMENT

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 26 (AP)—Macdonald Smith of New York, concluded a golf conquest of Texas by winning the Dallas open tournament and first

prize, yesterday, turning in a card of 145 over the water-logged course for a total of 298, for the 72 holes of play. Last week, Smith won first prize in the Texas open at San Antonio.

Second place went to Abraham Espinosa, San Francisco, three strokes behind Smith, to the surprise of the gallery.

Robert A. Cruickshank, Chicago, finished close in Espinosa's wake with 303 for third prize, while Joseph H.

**MISS WILLS WINS ANOTHER**  
CANNES, France, Jan. 25 (AP)—Miss Helen Wills, U.S. tennis champion, continuing her unbroken string of victories since her arrival in France, today defeated Miss Bendit,

6-1, 6-0. Miss Willis thus survived the first round of the Gallia tournament, in which she is entered for both the singles and mixed doubles.

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**BRAAKMAN WINNER  
OF HOBBS TROPHY**

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LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 26.—George T. Braakman of the New York Skating Club won the Hobbs trophy

here Saturday, taking first place in the men's senior school figures in the sixth annual figure-skating competition held on the Lake Placid Club rinks. This was the third time Braakman had won this trophy and it became his permanently.

Miss Cecil E. Smith of Toronto, Canada, Canadian woman amateur figure-skating champion and runner-up to Beatrix Laughran, United States national champion in the North Amer-

**PLAN INTERNATIONAL SPORTS**  
STILLWATER, Okla., Jan. 26 (Special)—An extensive program of international sports, including complete schedules in basketball, baseball and track, will be sponsored by the student senate, student governing body of Oklahoma State University here. Committees have been appointed to arrange basketball schedules for both men and women students.

ents of the six schools of the college. The play in this sport will start soon. Silver loving cups will be awarded to the schools winning first honors in each sport, to become permanent possession of the school after a third consecutive victory.

**NEW POWERBOAT TROPHY**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—W. A. Rogers, vice-commander of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Washington, D. C., announced Saturday that the club had

onated a \$5000 gold cup, which, with the permission of President Coolidge, would be known as the President's Cup or a power boat race on the Potomac river. Sept. 18, under the auspices of the Corinthian Yacht Club, the cup will be won, controlled and raced for under the rules of the American Power Boat association annually in a special event on the Potomac.

men of Toronto, who has been playing hockey with Eveleth in the Central Hockey League, has been signed by the New York Americans of the National Hockey League.











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## EDITORIALS

The strange paradox of French economic power as contrasted with French financial weakness has been recorded in the news columns of this paper on a number of occasions. Now confirmation of a remarkable kind is forthcoming in the shape of the annual report of J. R. Cahill, the British Commercial

Counselor in Paris. It should not be erroneously deduced that France is in no position to pay its debts unless the conditions are made easy. The relations between a country's potential economic power (or even its actual economic power) and its financial power is subject to many complicated considerations.

It has become the fashion to declare that England is strong financially and weak economically, while France is strong economically and weak financially; and, hackneyed as the epigram is, it has not lost a certain truth. The very effort of England to keep its finances solid placed a burden on the industrialists under which they staggered. France chose the opposite course of favoring the industrialists, even at the expense of the state. The result is that in one country there is a rich treasury and an impoverished people, while in the other country there is a rich people and an impoverished treasury.

The problem for many European nations has been whether the state should be sacrificed to commerce, or whether commerce should be sacrificed to the state. To strike a happy medium seems to be impossible. England preferred to endure the disabilities of heavy taxation immediately, and the outlook for England is now hopeful. France preferred to postpone taxation and to live on illusions, and the outlook is momentarily unfavorable, because after all France has to come to the taxation, which will place a strain on the manufacturers.

Mr. Cahill says that the foundations of the economic power of present-day France are distinctly stronger and broader than those of the France of 1914. Its resources in raw materials, coal, hydraulic energy, capacity and equipment of industrial undertakings, knowledge and application of manufacturing processes, and organization and direction of producing forces generally, have all been augmented or improved to a noteworthy degree. France has thus been rendered more capable of meeting the requirements of its own population and of achieving a remarkable expansion in its foreign trade. There is no unemployment. On the contrary, it is necessary to encourage immigration from the surrounding more densely populated countries. Machinery has been introduced on a greater scale into agriculture as well as industry. Factory organization and division of labor have been learned. Railroad systems have been thoroughly overhauled. Seaports and waterways have been extended and created. Electric light and power are being carried to rural districts. Great schemes of development are being worked out. France should considerably reduce by various devices its traditional shortage of coal and oil.

In the devastated north there has been a thorough reconstruction of many industries, and with the return of Alsace-Lorraine the industrial wealth of France has been multiplied. Instead of a concentration of factories in the north, there are factories in the center and in the south. Mining has been modernized, the iron and steel trades have been re-equipped, engineering is now up-to-date, textiles are placed on a better footing, chemical production has made a remarkable advance, and tourist traffic has become one of the leading occupations of France. In all branches there is a tendency toward combination. Individual concerns unite; there is a consolidation of an unexampled character. Nor is it merely a national extension of groups which may be seen—there are international extensions and France is abandoning its old insularity. Foreign exchanges are actively promoted; exports have increased and are higher than imports.

To sum up, France has permanently reinforced its capacity as a producer of important raw materials, has definitely improved its capacity as an agricultural country, is acquiring a wider hold on its home markets, has adopted the most efficient methods in manufacture and in economic organization, and possesses skill and competitive value in respect of foreign trade. Naturally, France has been aided by depreciated currency and the immense credits set in motion through loans for reconstruction purposes. Nevertheless, it is probable that when these aids are withdrawn France will find itself on a firmer basis.

Such are the conclusions of a competent observer, and although they are not new it is well to have them set out with such authority and force. Those who are ready to take a gloomy view of the situation of France should ponder these things. When the clouds have cleared away, France will appear fortified and refreshed. And in that result America will sincerely rejoice.

The old saw asserting the well-being and happiness of those attending strictly to their own business, manifestly does not apply to the halibut. Nowhere is there to be found a more modest and retiring fish, content to slough around far down in ocean depths; never emulating the sportive porpoise or the sporting

Worrying the Halibut

whale by exhibiting himself on the surface. All the halibut wants is to be let alone, yet even that poor boon is denied him. If it isn't the deep-sea fisherman, with his attractive bait or deadly net, it is governments and officials who go poking into the halibut's affairs and making him the subject of laws and treaties.

Only a year or so ago Canada and the United States entered into a formal agreement establishing a closed season during which this ludicrous caricature of a fish may not be taken in the North Pacific, and for a time the halibut faded out of the daily news. Now he is back again, with the announcement that the United

States Tariff Commission is engaged in an investigation of the comparative costs of hooking halibut by Seattle and Prince Rupert fishermen. Agents of the commission have visited the haunts of the halibut in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, accumulating a vast amount of useless information, and the question of reducing the duty on foreign halibut from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound is being pondered by the Tariff Board.

The all-important question is, of course, whether it costs more to induce the halibut to take a bait lowered by an American fisherman, than it does to induce him to take one dropped by a Canadian. Up to the present time, the fishers of both nations use the same method of yanking the flat and lethargic fish from the depths; but it is alleged that Stewart Edward White has been experimenting with his bow and arrows, and expects to be able to duplicate his success with the timid and cowardly lion of East Africa. If he finds that he can shoot a halibut at 100 yards, all the calculations of the Tariff Commission will be upset, and the duty may have to be marked up instead of being lowered. In the meantime the consumer of broiled, baked or fried halibut will, as usual, continue to pay the tax that protects the highly paid American Hippoglossus against the competition of his pauper brethren of Canadian waters.

One gains from a reading of the annual report of President Lowell of Harvard University the impression that his commendation of the tutorial and "individual unit" system in education is not so much in approval of that method as in defense of it. There has been, as is generally known, a steady trend

in the direction indicated in this particular university for several years. That its benefits are all that have been claimed for it is still a matter undetermined by American educators, both of the so-called progressive as well as of the older schools. The constant growth of student bodies, particularly in the colleges longest established, has seemed to invite many innovations. One of these is the system long in vogue in English institutions of a similar character, under which there is a slackening of supervisory control, with consequent greater freedom of the individual student.

It would be interesting, if it were possible, to know whether the trend away from what may be termed standardized educational methods is approved by those college presidents and professors who are themselves the products of that system, whether it is being engrafted upon American universities in spite of their convictions, or prejudices, or sound judgment formed from experience. Is the undergraduate, even though his preference may find justification in the opinion of a *red* or *saluted* tutor, capable of reaching a sounder conclusion regarding methods than those who have been chosen to direct the policies of the institutions of higher learning? More and more, in recent years, the disposition has been to leave to the decision of representative student bodies matters of vital importance in all the affairs of the college. Can it be shown conclusively that the quality of the product of these institutions has been improved as a result of this? Will an extension of this policy to embrace matters as vital as methods of instruction which may eventually exclude the lecture system and make optional the matter of attendance upon classes insure, or tend to insure, a better preparation of the student for the activities upon which he is about to enter?

There must be retained, obviously, that point of actual contact between student and faculty and between student and the actual governing head which will establish, or fail to establish, the right of the candidate to receive the degree for which he is striving. What is to be this point of actual contact? Heretofore, and still quite generally in many of the universities, this point has been or is the classroom and the weekly or monthly examinations, written or oral, or the daily quiz. It would be a confusing confession to admit that department heads and the regular instructors in the colleges are no longer qualified to conduct this assay which proves the quality of their own work as well as that of the men and women who sit under them. If the degrees awarded, finally, are to mean anything, or if there is to be a just withholding of such degrees, there must be provided, in some way, an opportunity for more than mere superficial contact between judges and applicants. The student must have his day in court, and the decision rendered must be based upon sound judgment.

With the more general discussion of plans which contemplate the harnessing and utilization of the larger rivers and streams in the United States, solicitude is being expressed by some persons because of what they feel is the danger that less care will be exercised in preventing the pollution of these and the more remote water courses which feed them. But it would seem that the increased use of water power as a commercial utility should tend rather to insure the protection and preservation of these tributary streams than to countenance or encourage their neglect or conscious misuse. The manufacture of hydroelectric power, to be either used privately or sold in the open market to individual consumers, is an enterprise which demands the practice of the strictest conservation coupled with economic utilization. The prime interest of the proprietor, corporate or otherwise, is to see to it that the sources of the water which turns the wheels of industry are safeguarded and preserved.

This preservation cannot be insured except by the exercise of continuing surveillance which makes impossible any wanton or careless pollution of the contributing streams. But at the present time there are, and until a more thorough utilization of natural resources is made possible there will be, hundreds and possibly thousands of creeks and rivers which are not thus thoughtfully protected. The need is, un-

doubtedly, that public sentiment be aroused to the point where the pollution of these more remote and less important streams will be made impossible. Above and below many of the smaller cities and villages, particularly in the eastern and central sections of the United States, wood-working, canning, packing and other factories, as well as the municipalities themselves, make use of these creeks and rivers as convenient conveyors of refuse and sewage. The menace to the streams lies here, it would seem, rather than in their increasing commercial use under a strict supervision prompted by the realization that continued profitable utilization is dependent upon careful conservation.

The nature-lover who has motored or hiked far into the Maine woods, or who has traveled, by train or otherwise, over the vast cut-over areas of Michigan or northern Wisconsin, has observed with feelings of resentment the wanton disregard of small mill owners for the common rights of the people in the small streams whose waters they use as depositories for sawdust and other refuse. Below these mills the spring brooks become cesspools, and for miles down stream no native fresh-water fish can thrive. It is in these and similar localities that there is the greatest need of strict supervision of the streams. Their waters, usually, flow far beyond the sources of contamination, carrying with them their noxious content.

It is almost a commonplace to say that a good thing carries itself forward by its own momentum, but sometimes the fact is impressed so strikingly that it assumes a certain aspect of newness. That the Boy Scout movement should have spread to India, therefore, is not surprising, for the movement contains much that is commendable, but that it is reported to be making exceptionally good progress there warrants some unusual notice. Particularly, it appears, has this progress been noticeable in the Punjab, where it is estimated that already there are fully 25,000 Scouts, the main reason for the progress of the movement in this region being that the school authorities have given it exceptional support there. Indeed, it is said that the great majority of the head masters of the high schools throughout the Punjab, as well as a large percentage of their assistant teachers, are trained Scout masters.

The movement has only been launched a comparatively short time, but the progress made shows that no grass has been allowed to grow, metaphorically, under the feet of those responsible for it. In fact, it seems likely that not only the students but their parents also are in line to reap abundant benefits from the work thus started. One learns, for example, from a district inspector of schools that many instances are already on record not only of boys performing acts of public service, but also of their elders assisting them in the rôle of helpers, under the leadership of the Scouts. Fire fighting has afforded the young men an excellent opportunity to put into practice life teachings of their movement, and the great floods of 1924 also enabled them to shoulder responsibilities of which they were quick to avail themselves.

The motto adopted by the Scouts of the Punjab is "Be prepared," and it is safe to assert that the mere inculcation of the sentiment behind these words will do much for the morale of both old and young alike. This does not mean that in every age the thought of preparation has not been more or less held in consciousness. Rather it indicates that in this instance a higher sense of preparation is gaining acceptance—that preparation which sees life from a larger point of view than the merely tribal or national. The preparation which is thus being urged upon the thought of the young and old in India is a preparation for the good in human existence. It represents an unfolding into the nobler aspects of human relationships and points the way toward that brotherhood of man which is an ideal of Christian fellowship.

## Editorial Notes

Though it is fairly generally recognized that the Bible has been translated into more languages than any other book, few people probably would come anywhere near the correct number of tongues if asked to guess into how many it has been rendered. For though the end is by no means in sight, the astonishing total of 827 has already been reached, nearly a quarter of which have been added since the beginning of the present century. During the year 1925 it has been translated into six new languages, the very names of which convey nothing to the majority of readers. They are Logo, Tsimihety, Rukuba, Banum, Thado-Kuki and Jabim. Of these the first four are African languages, the fifth is an Asiatic tongue, and the sixth hails from the island of New Guinea. Perhaps the most significant feature of the entire situation is the fact that, although the Muhammadans are generally understood to be bound by the most rigid rules in connection with their beliefs, the Bible has been translated into seventy-five languages spoken by more than 200,000,000 of that faith.

"Bicycles, butter and beef" sounds like a line in a child's alphabet-book. But it is just a description of the output of former Texas breweries, as given in a recent Associated Press news item. Most of these breweries are gone forever, though one is now a warehouse, changed beyond recognition, we read in the dispatch in question, which adds that the most complete disintegration is represented in the fate of the Magnolia brewery plant at Houston, once the largest institution of its kind in the South. It further describes this "disintegration" as follows:

One part of the former brewery has become a hotel with a grocery store on the ground floor. One building houses a bicycle store, another a creamery, and still another is used by a meat packer for cold storage. A vacant lot on the property has been sold to interests who plan to erect a business building.

Who says that prohibition is making no progress in America?

We look through windows at our world. The surname of Everyman is Spectator. We watch our fellows as though they were five-act dramas, vaudevilles, Punch and Judy shows, football matches. Thus we are spectators in our own estimation; and actors in the imagination of others.

At times we mingle with the pageant, but inevitably we go back to our windows, and the glass separates us from it. Windows are the eyes of a city. Windows give the liveliness of eyes to the houses, are opinionated, resourceful and have a varying candor, as eyes have. Windows give and take: the insubstantial compact between stage and audience, something to be divined only in the eyes.

My window brings the world pressing in all its colors and winds and cries, into the room. The sky is imbedded in the panes. The outdoor light converges on us. The sun dismounts and marches down a lengthy, slanting carpet of light, and attends by the wall. The wind trots down from Three Rock in the Dublin mountains, like an idling pony that has broken his halter. He snorts and lifts shivering flanks, and the panes tremble before him. He half turns, then steps away nosing the ground, nibbling, tearing up and pulling in a retreating diminuendo—an unaccountable fellow.

The rain comes. In Ireland they always come together—a gentle sun, a small wind with the feel of a cool cheek, and the rain. Rain is sown in the fields of heaven, but a handful will spill to earth. The rain slants in neat silver lines, or in darts of white light, or aims down in heavy pellets, or needles down rapidly, or hops down like a jig, or mistily and densely settles on the shoulders of the earth like a cloak.

After the seeds of rain are sown in the sky they spring up into waving crops of cloud, hills of abundant vapor. When the crop ripens, the cars become heavy, chrome and gray, and the stalks bend perilously. A faint light, blurred like horn, fogs the clouds. The sky is weighed down in even plenitude, does not breathe or travel, and there is not a nod of sound in the sky.

The noises of the expecting earth are clear as small claps of thunder. The voices of men are sudden, and distinct as the cries of birds. The plod-trotting of a horse echoes; wheels grate like the opening of the doors of solitude. Sparrows chirp a note or two, and one thinks their acute voices will make white slits in the air.

Three fields away is the corner of a football match, and red and yellow men run out from the trees and sprint or lag between staring goal posts, and as poignantly run to the trees again, solid voices ricocheting. One cannot see the ball. The roofs beyond the houses are vacant triangles of slate and no smoke ascends from the chimneys. The walls are areas of gray void.

The windows of the houses are eyes that look but do not see. The world seems to be a vacuum, a cold and empty stage with the boards visible. Only in the wings, as it were, one hears the lonely thump of a ball and the brief cry of a man running. There is a photographic stillness. The world is seen through a chill lens and above the ponderous crops of cloud are hanging.

A scythe of awakening wind sweeps and the rain falls. The rain is thrown against the window, drenches it, streams down it and hangs in pouring curtains of water on the panes. The clear world melts and flows, is blurred

## From a Dublin Window

and washed away. The window panes rattle like the elegiac rattle of drums in drilled crescendo till the ultimate dramatic silence. The stilly gray world has gone. The rain is reaped and a mere stubble of cloud remains in the sky. Out leaps the sun. The wind is back and tethered in the corner of the hills. The spaces of sky are deeply blue. It is the blue of candor and of adoring eyes. It is tender and warm and firm as a petal, lucid as water. On the panes of the windows the sunlight transmutates the single raindrops into a passagery gold and they depend, timid constellations of stars on a transparent heaven. Behind them are blue hills.

There are no things gayer with change than an Irish sky and the light it casts on the earth. Every half an hour I see a different world. Now the hills are invisible, and a toneless wall of gray is built up from horizon to zenith.

In a moment the mist will rise, the wall crumble and a brown, firm arm of mountain will appear. Out comes the sun, the mist has rolled up like a curtain, and the brown mountain is indigo; and more mountains appear, blossom against the sky as though they were lofty acreages of hyacinths risen out of their leaf-carpeted plains. This sky is limpid as water, almostripples like a spring.

One scarcely dares to think about the blue lest it change and mock one. But before one can trill a rhapsody someone, maybe a joking tinker in Kildare, throws a bundle of brown cloud over the ridge, hits the descending sun and upsets him like a caldron, and an uncontrollable sunset splashes raw gold over the world. Thousands of windows flash back the drenching light.

This window is in a house on the edge of the town where open country breaks up like a green and choppy sea of paddocks and bare woods, between streets and roads. The tramline ends here. The tram, a swaying and moaning little world of iron, pushes a way out from the town. By night the sky is quiet with galloping stars, and the trolley clanks and hisses over the wire among them, sparkling like a comet.

The tramline ends and beyond you may follow any road you please to white villages standing like cattle by the seething roads. They are commonplace villages with blue smoke blowing like an incense over their roofs. But the names of the villages tinkle and have the melody of rain: Stillorgan and Cabinteely, Tienock and Dundrum, Ballyboden and Killeen.

And there is Katticollagher in a hole in the mountains where the chimney of a deserted mine stands bolt upright on the hilltop; and where a wind spirals up the shaft and gapes in the broken stairway. And anyone mounting the stairway will suddenly find, to his dismay, it leads only into the empty, stepless sky.

The streets of these villages glisten with a rind of damp, and have the white luster of the sky. Men and women look through small windows and over the divided doorways at the passing life of the street. Men hunched upon ass carts, and drovers with fresh mud on their breeches, following cows and sheep into Dublin, look aside at the cottages. It is a play. The people who are watching now may be out and acting any minute. Passing people may go and look out upon the world. Life is like the sky: perhaps toppling clouds will bring the rain and blot out the clear arm of the hills. And perhaps there will be no clouds.

V. S. P.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS It has been decided that the Pavilion of Italy, which was much admired, though also criticized, at the Exposition des Arts Décoratifs, shall be reconstructed upon a site which has not yet been fixed. It will contain the offices of the Italian Consulate, and will also shelter the press of the Peninsula. Certainly the monument was too solid and valuable to be destroyed. In its simple grandeur it was scarcely modern in style, but rather belonged to the Renaissance. The materials employed were extremely costly, and there is no doubt that it was the most expensive building in the International Exhibition and in some respects the most worthy of being preserved.

French commercial aviation, which already occupies a foremost place, is to be further extended. There is a network of lines between Paris and London and most of the important European centers. In 1926 this network of lines will be flung further afield. There will be a trans-Saharan mail service between Algeria and Timbuktu. There will be a new service to Prague by way of Strasbourg. There will also be, it is hoped, some South American routes opened up. It is anticipated that the French will remove the limitations placed upon Germany by the Treaty of Versailles with regard to the number and size of German airplanes, and in return the French seek the removal of restrictions against their flying over German soil. In the Chamber it was shown that the French air lines, heavily subsidized, are becoming a paying proposition. In 1923 the receipts were only 17 per cent of the outlay, while in 1925 they had reached 60 per cent.

Recently the French authorities expressed their willingness to renew the American option on a piece of ground in the Cité Universitaire which has been erected on the outskirts of Paris. The American committee has agreed to renew the option, and if the necessary financial aid can be found it is possible that before long there will be a dormitory and refectory for American students in the international students' city. As much as \$200,000 must, however, be forthcoming if the United States is to have accommodation for somewhere between fifty and one hundred students. There seems no reason why the United States should lag behind Canada, Belgium and Argentina, which have contributed funds for a similar purpose.

The Louvre has just received two magnificent statues of one of the greatest of the Pharaohs of Egypt, Sesostri III. They were discovered by the French in their excavations near Karnak, and are in a capital state of preservation. They are slightly more than life size, in blue granite. One of them represents the King as a young man. The other shows the monarch advanced in years. To bring them from Karnak to Luxor and thence, by way of Alexandria, to Marseilles, took three months. This interesting discovery and acquisition for the Louvre is principally due to Georges Benédite, member of the institute.

It is to be noted that the charge for admission into the state museums, which was instituted some time ago, has not resulted in any falling off in the attendance, and the Municipal Council has therefore thought fit to follow the example of the state. The charge for admission into the Louvre, the Versailles Palace, and other national museums had been put at two francs. The council also will in future demand an entrance fee of two francs to the five museums which it controls, namely, the Musée Carnavalet, the Petit Palais, the Musée Galliera, Musée Cernuschi and the Maison de Victor Hugo. Tickets will be sold in sets at the principal hotels in Paris, and doubtless foreign visitors will find this arrangement a convenience.

It has been remarked that although the French are in financial difficulties, there are no signs of poverty. On the contrary, there is a greater exhibition of luxury than ever. Presumably this exhibition of luxury is due to rich designers and to the nouveaux riches, rather than to the ordinary Frenchman and Frenchwoman. At any rate, one little indication is given in the decree of fashion that hand-painted shoes as well as hand-painted hats must be worn during the coming season by Parisiennes who desire to be in the mode. Some of the shoes are adorned with medallions of cavaliers of another age, others with land-

scapes, and others with flowers. Generally much more attention is being paid to footgear than has been the case until recently, and one may see shoes glittering with jewels and others made of cloth of gold, or silver, or ermine.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### In Favor of Military Training in Schools

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: There seems to be a substantial movement on foot for the abolition of military training in the schools of America. Many opponents of this training do not confine their opposition to the school military training, but are against all military training of youth.

I had four years of military training as a boy in the Boston Latin School. Subsequently I was master of a high school which had a military battalion. I am certain that the military instruction, inculcating, as it did with thoroughness, courtesy, obedience, and attention to personal appearance, was a distinct advantage, to say nothing of the disciplinary value, which was great. The military drill did not have the effect of making soldiers of the boys after leaving school. In fact, very few enlisted in the local militia company. Of those who did, I can recall only one who subsequently joined the regular army of the United States. A few only served in the Spanish War.

In April, 1917, the Massachusetts Legislature provided for a State Guard to protect the State while the young men of the active national guard companies were in the federal service. Until the armistice only "citizens over thirty-five years of age, or married men under thirty-five with dependents, or those physically disqualified for service in the national guard," were eligible for enlistment in this State Guard.

After the armistice younger men could enlist. The average age of the enlisted men of the State Guard company of which I was first sergeant was thirty-seven, most of them married men and all having had some previous military training. The officers were all married men who had had military training in the local militia, two of them beginning their training in the high school. When the Boston police went on strike it was the 7000 State Guard troops that saved Boston from destruction. My only military experience had been the training in the Boston Latin School and such military science as I acquired as an instructor.

Some of my company served 100 days in the police strike emergency—the youngest men—the others from forty-six to sixty-eight days, and all were "citizen" soldiers. I recall my Latin School drill master, Col. Hobart Moore, a Civil War veteran, saying to me that he had been a driller of recruits at the outbreak of the war. "It took us a long time to break them in," he said. "If the schools of the North had given military training to the youth, the Civil War would not have lasted six months, but we had to teach volunteers the rudiments, and it took time."

Now, what happened in West Virginia a short time after the close of the World War? West Virginia had a national guard of one adjutant-general. Homicides were being committed in the coal mine counties, and West Virginia had to call for United States troops to close the barn door after the horse had gone. To the glory of Massachusetts, be it said, she has never had to call on United States troops to maintain local law and order. She has always had an efficient military force of citizen soldiers, and I trust that she may continue to train her youth to protect her. In such other emergencies as the Lawrence strike of 1912, the Boston fire of 1872, the Chelsea fire of 1908 and the Salem fire of 1914, the people were grateful for a citizen soldiery promptly mobilized to protect life and property.

What do the opponents of the military training of youth have to offer for protection in times of great catastrophes, which do not announce themselves in advance? How do they think law and order could have been restored in Boston during the police strike without a trained military force? Had the State Guard been on duty when the strike was called, I think not a plate glass would have been broken nor a life lost. SAMUEL W. MENDUM, Woburn, Mass.